

SATURDAY NIGHT

HAROLD F. SUTTON, *Literary Editor*

TORONTO, CANADA, OCTOBER 6, 1928

Asquith—Humanist and Statesman

"*Memories and Reflections, 1852-1927*"; by the Earl of Oxford and Asquith. Richly illustrated. McClelland & Stewart, Toronto; in two volumes; price \$10.

By Hector Charlesworth

LORD OXFORD'S executors state that he began this work in 1926 and had completed it before his final illness overtook him. Two thirds of the Ms. had been prepared for the printer, and the remainder of the task was performed by Mr. Alexander Mackintosh, who had assisted also in his two previous books, "Forty years of the British Parliament," and "The Genesis of the War."

It is dedicated "To Margot" with the motto "Quod spiro et placeo, si placeo, tuum est" (That I am inspired and give pleasure, if I give pleasure,—is due to thee). The Preface by Lady Oxford, reveals that these "Memories and Reflections" were written at the urgency of Lord Balfour. Of the long friendship between these two scholars and statesmen, for many years political opponents, there are ample proofs in these pages. It is something unique in political history. One could hardly imagine anything of the kind between the younger Pitt and Charles James Fox, much less between Gladstone and Disraeli,—although between the latter and so doughty an opponent as John Bright there was friendship and liking.

Throughout his life Asquith's friendships were bestowed with entire indifference to diversities of political opinion or party affiliation. Lady Oxford is disposed to agree with those who after her husband's death in February, 1928, pointed out that he had been too much disposed toward "The dangerous course of meeting misrepresentation with silence." Either from quiet deep disdain or from a fixed resolve to ignore his enemy, he refused to use any of his natural weapons of self-defence. "When anyone tried to warn him of intrigue, or pointed to baseness, disloyalty, and ingratitude, he would change the subject with a suddenness that was final; and neither wife, child nor friend, could re-open it." Asquith seems to have been sustained in all situations by a cheerful irony as much a characteristic of his temperament as his obstinacy of purpose and his patience. Vast intellectual power was noted in him from his earliest days at Balliol College, Oxford. His widow quotes of him lines which the Elizabethan poet, Chapman, wrote in 1613 of the Earl of Oxford of that day:

He was beside of spirit passing great,
valiant, and learned, and liberal as the Sun,

Spoke and writ sweetly, or of learned subjects,

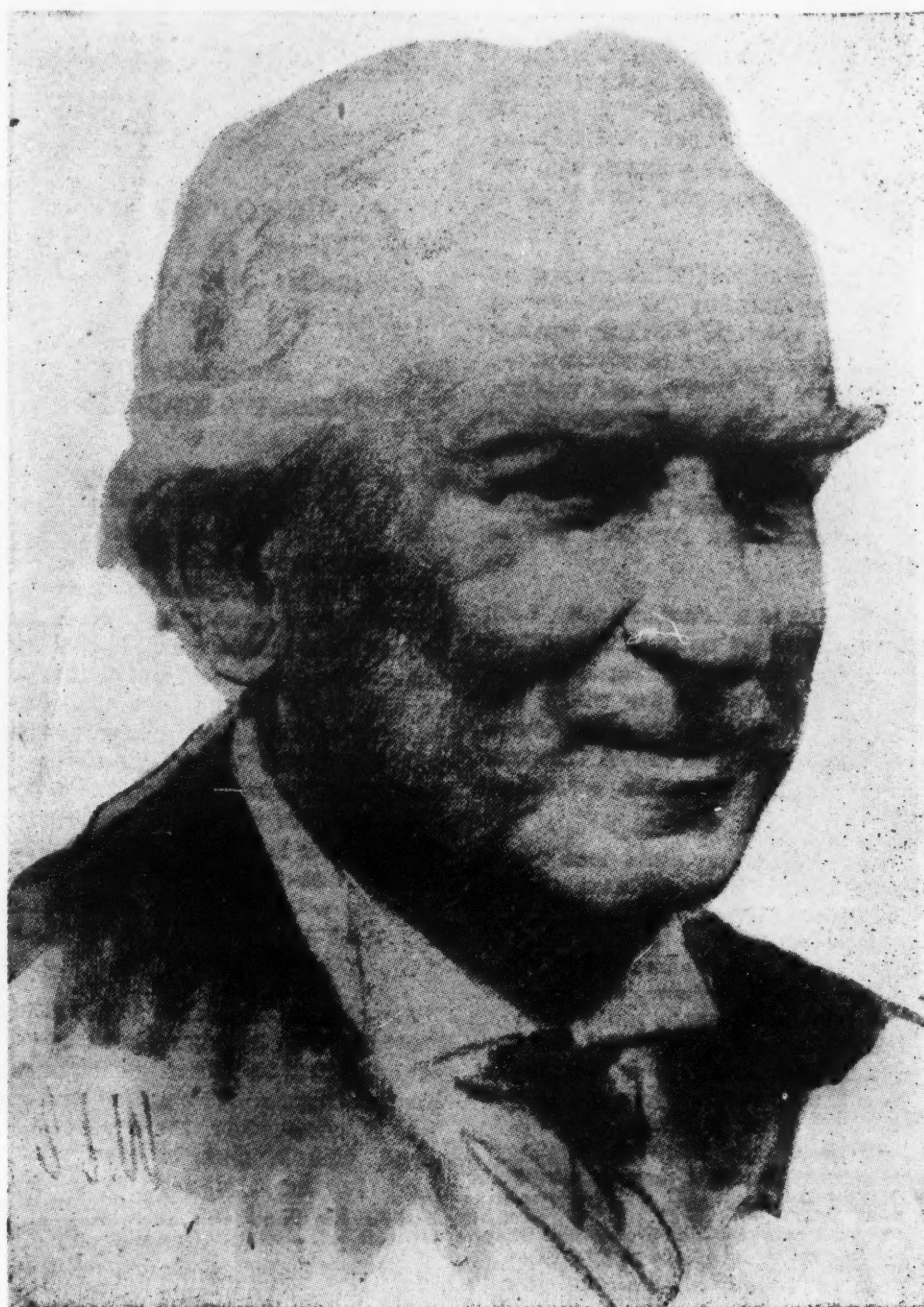
Or of the discipline of public weales.

The tenderness and reverence with which Lady Oxford writes of her husband is reciprocated in his many references to her. Among his many gentle references to her as well as to his first wife is the following brief paragraph in the chapter (Vol. 1) on "Women in Politics":

"I will only add, as I may, without lifting the veil of necessary reserve that there can never have been a politician who owed more than I have done to the wise counsels, the unfailing courage, and the ever vitalizing companionship of a wife." Asquith was a man of deep domestic affections and few fathers will read without emotion his many allusions to the death of his eldest son Raymond, a young man of the highest promise killed at the Battle of the Somme. His death he says, "Left a wound that time does not heal."

For Asquith to have written a consecutive autobiography at the age of 74 would have been impossible; but he seems to have been an assiduous keeper of scrap books with regard to all matters that interested him as well as a witty diarist and corresponded with intelligent young women. He had a memory well stored with recollections of the Victorian age. Born in 1852 at the ancient village of Morley in Yorkshire, and recalled having carried, as a child of four, a banner through its streets in company with his brother William Willans Asquith (in later life a noted educationist) in celebration of the conclusion of the Crimean war, bearing the inscription, "Peace on Earth; Good Will towards Men." "We were thus," he adds, "unconsciously among the early pioneers of the League of Nations." His family

were well-to-do Nonconformists of the Congregationalists persuasion, but his father dying young, his education was provided for by uncles. Most of his childhood was spent at the City of London School, nor far from the Law Courts and Westminster, the scenes of his future triumphs. It was a



LORD OXFORD AND ASQUITH

school without a playground, but he found recreation in the near-by Guildhall Library. Once on his way to school up Ludgate Hill he saw hanging aloft the bodies of five criminals who had been publicly executed that morning. A school fellow to whom he was deeply attached was John Cox, in later years Professor of Physics at McGill University, Montreal. He left London with the "blue ribbon" among such honors,—a scholarship at Balliol.

Asquith was marked out for a career so soon as he had become really known to the Oxford fraternity, and he writes with intimate charm of his famous preceptor Jowett, the Master of Balliol. At that College and in the Oxford Union he formed friendships with a great number of youths who subsequently became famous in various walks of life. Because of their strong Liberal views, Alfred Milner and he were especially allied. "He and I were generally in agreement," he writes, "but once at any rate we spoke on different sides. A young Canadian, G. R. Parkin, afterwards secretary of the Rhodes Trustees, introduced a motion in favor of Imperial Federation, which was supported by Milner and opposed by myself."

Among Asquith's most attractive retrospective chapters and those which indicate his wide range of reading,—are those on literary celebrities. He knew Ruskin, Herbert Spencer and George Eliot, at that time regarded as the greatest of all English novelists. He has a delightful chapter on forgotten poets who enjoyed great fame in his boyhood days like Coventry Patmore, Martin Farquhar Tupper, Richard Hengist Horne and Philip James Bailey. In

later years Thomas Hardy, Henry James, J. M. Barrie and John Masefield were close personal friends. His accounts for lawyers and causes in the period when he was a rising young barrister, are dull for the layman, but he does give an engaging picture of the celebrated counsel Frank Lockwood, Q.C., who was a most brilliant caricaturist, many of whose sketches adorn these pages. Lord Bowen he regards as the greatest legal mind he had known in his time, and conveys the diverting information that one of Bowen's favorite relaxations as a young man was that of jumping over standing cows. His own fame was made when he, a junior, was suddenly assigned by the great Charles Russell Q.C., (Russell of Killowen) during the Parnell Enquiry to examine a most important witness and came off with flying colors.

His entry into the House of Commons occurred in 1886, when he as a "carpet bagger" was assigned to contest the riding of East Fifehire and carried the seat. It is obvious that Gladstone wanted him because it was a comparatively safe seat, which from 1832 to 1918 had never been known to elect a Tory. But the Scottish electors who were great readers of newspapers required to be spoken to with intelligence, and were disconcerting hecklers. He was quickly initiated into the local point of view when during his first campaign he proposed to take the ferry to spend a Sunday in Edinburgh. His election agent said, "My dear sir, I would rather pay down one hundred pounds than that it should be known that you had used the ferry on the Sabbath Day." Perhaps the old story of the loving lass who fastidiously objected to young men whistling on the Sabbath may be true.

Of the circumstances which brought about his entry to the last Gladstone Cabinet as Home Secretary in 1892; his acceptance of the portfolio of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Campbell-Bannerman cabinet of 1906 and his rise to the Post of Prime Minister in 1908, Asquith makes no disclosures. He does however tell us a great deal of the personalities of old associates like John Morley, Edward Grey, Charles Dilke, (a "dullish man" he calls him) Arthur Acland, Leonard Courtenay, Joseph Chamberlain, Henry Chaplin and James Bryce. His critical summary of Bryce is most discerning and he quotes a witty remark by the American metaphysician, Prof. William James, "To Bryce all facts are born free and equal." Bryce's knowledge on all subjects was indeed phenomenal. Asquith says: "He probably knew as much of the genesis and structure of American government in all its aspects as any citizen of the United States. I once heard him, when Theodore Roosevelt was

on a visit here, and we lunched with a small party at Sir Edward Grey's, severely correct the ex-president, who, in the looseness of conversation, had lapsed into a mistake over some of the intricacies of the American constitution." He does not record how Roosevelt took the correction.

Bonar Law, Asquith regarded with mixed feelings. He admired his resource in parliamentary debate, his ability to handle figures accurately with hardly a note to guide him, and his skill in dialectic; but he had a grave distaste for the abusive platform style employed by Law during the first two years after he superseded Mr. Balfour as leader of the Conservatives. Certainly Law's exaggerated utterances were in sharp contrast to the scholarly, inclusive style of his predecessor. Asquith seems to find an ironical pleasure in reprinting verbal assaults on himself; and the specimens he gives of Law's earlier appeals savor more of the old-fashioned New Brunswick hustings than of the British university atmosphere. Asquith cites them as examples of the "new style," stimulated by the penny press, and attributed them to a certain "crudeness" in Law's outlook on life. Law seems to have mellowed with responsibility and gained more of the Liberal chief-tain's respect. After Asquith's fall from office in December, 1916, we detect a measure of sympathy with Bonar Law in the circumstance that he had the misfortune to have Lloyd George as a colleague. The memorandum Asquith made after attending the funeral of his old opponent is most sympathetic.

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Only the Rich Should Write Novels

By B. K. Sandwell

IN ORDER to write a good Canadian novel several things would appear to be necessary. The person who is to succeed in this task must be a practised writer, must have a very considerable amount of leisure time which he can afford to devote to uses which may not be remunerative, and must have a comprehensive knowledge of some characteristically Canadian types of character and kinds of life. Among the male sex these three qualifications are seldom to be met with in the same person at the same time. Among the female sex the coincidence is not quite so rare, with the result that the majority of the things that pass muster as near-good Canadian novels are by women. I omitted to add what should perhaps be listed as a fourth requisite, namely that the person involved must have a compelling desire to write a notable novel; otherwise he may have all the other qualifications but will never try to put them to use. It is possible that a lack of appreciation of the importance of this form of art (not of its money-making importance, but of its usefulness to the body politic) is the most serious obstacle to our getting a good Canadian novel. Many young persons with the necessary brains and necessary leisure must be growing to maturity in homes and communities in which serious literary art is never spoken of, and educated in schools and colleges where English literature is simply a list of dates and works and quotations in which students can be examined. (In such institutions Canadian literature is as a rule supposed not to exist, because it has never been reduced to a teachable set of dates and works and quotations!)

In order to fulfill the first requirement, that of being a practised writer, the candidate must obviously have done a good deal of writing. Publishers, who do not themselves write, talk glibly of "first novels," and a large part of the public gets the idea that it is not an uncommon thing for a young man or a young woman who has never before set pen to paper except in the way of correspondence or school examinations to burst forth with eighty thousand words of well constructed, well characterized and well described fiction. The truth is, as anybody who has tried to write knows, that such a thing would be a miracle, and that the average "first novel" ends not with the eighty-thousandth word that its author has written, but more probably with the eight hundred thousandth. It is not necessary that all the preceding pages should have been attempts at full-length fiction; they may have been largely short stories, and even journalism. But it is necessary that a good part of them should have been original creative work, or rather attempts at original creative work. One does not learn to write novels by writing down for an examiner what you have been told to think about poems of Shelley or the novels of Jane Austen, nor by writing down for a newspaper what the mayor has said about the fire brigade or the Prime Minister about the Canadian Navy.

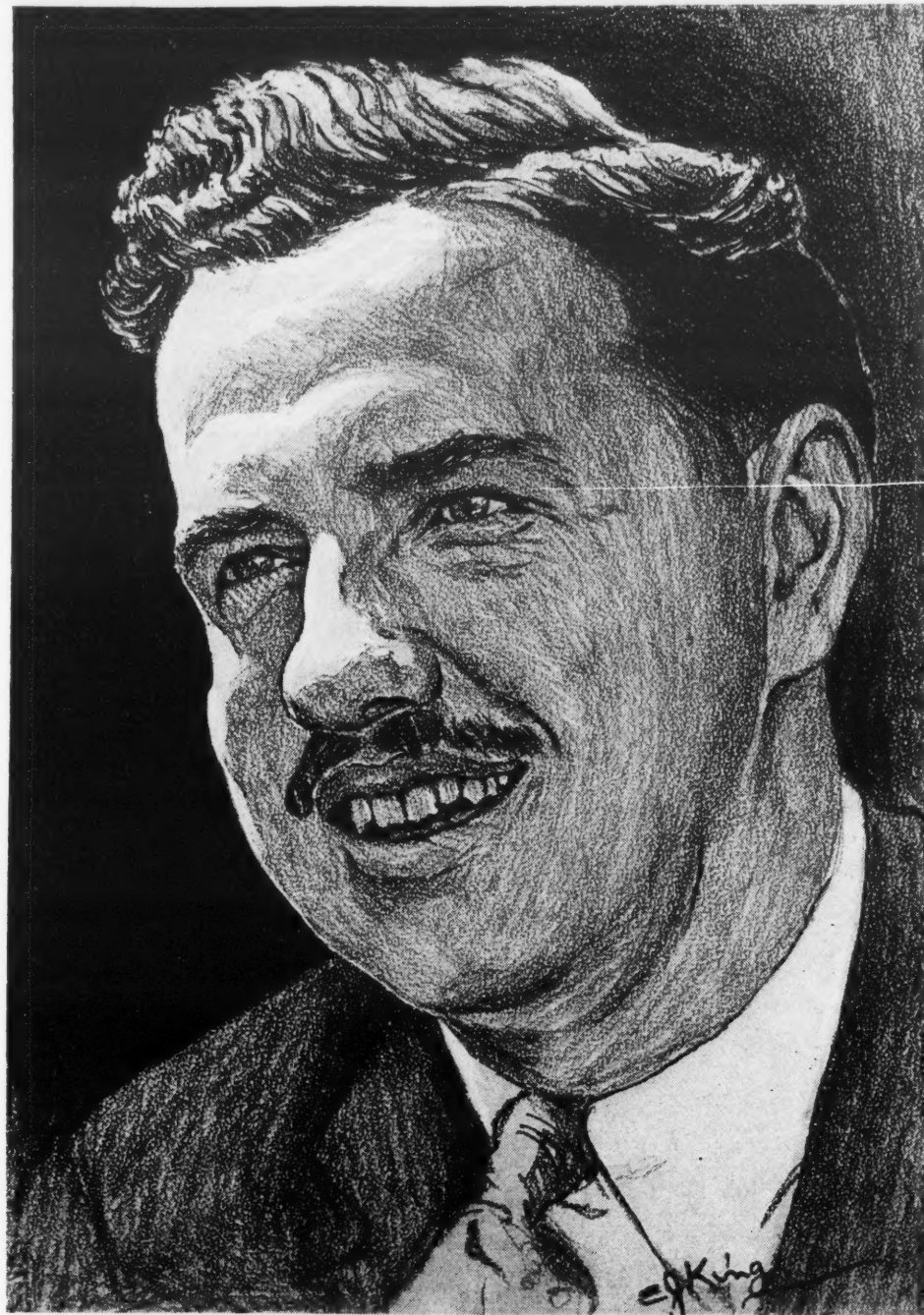
Now, the great difficulty in Canada is the fact that the young people who can afford to undergo this laborious apprenticeship are so few. It takes time to write eight hundred thousand words; and young Canadians have other uses for their time. If you can get paid for writing them—if you can earn while you learn—then it is all right; and that is what nine-tenths of our intending authors are doing. But there is only one place where you can get pay for practicing imaginative writing, and that is on a newspaper, and even there you will have to do a lot of unimaginative writing to fill in time. And there are certain serious drawbacks about getting almost all of our fiction-writers from the daily press. I propose to refer to them later, but in the meantime I want to discuss certain other possible forms of apprenticeship.

The ideal apprenticeship for fiction is to be found, it seems to me, in some not too exacting profession in which the candidate can dabble placidly while doing his literary muscle-training. This, I need hardly say, as-

sumes some kind of independent income. But Canadians apparently will not dabble in the professions for the sake of literature; or else their parents will not let them. The law is an ideal profession for such dabbling, and it contains not a few young Canadians who are dabbling in it while they achieve fame as tennis-players, or as politicians, or as amateur actors or dog-breeders. But I do not know any young Canadians who are dabbling in the law in order to become novelists. Teaching is another interesting profession; I hesitate to suggest that it is possible to dabble in it, but it is

left. The proprietor did not consider that it was any part of the function of his newspaper to train up a great Canadian novelist, and doubtless he was right; but the net result was that George's novels, when they did come, were American novels.

I think that a little dabbling would probably be tolerated by the newspapers of the smaller towns (which are the places where the future novelist ought to do his dabbling, as I shall shortly show), but the journalist-apprentice-novelist never stays with them. Before he has dabbled six months he gets spotted as a pro-



MORLEY CALLAGHAN

A young Canadian writer who has come into the limelight during the past year. His first novel, "Strange Fugitive," has been acclaimed as a clever piece of work in the United States and Canada.

—Drawing by Ernest King.

possible to write quite a few thousand words in the three-month vacation, and there are one or two novelists who have obtained their apprenticeship in this manner. There ought to be a great many more, and better ones.

If the journalist could dabble, journalism would be a much better training ground for fiction. But the journalist, unlike the lawyer, has a boss who expects work in exchange for wages, and unlike the teacher he is scheduled to work fifty weeks in the year. If he is to do any apprenticeship work for his future great novel, he will have to do it as part of his journalism, and without letting the proprietor know he is doing it. Dabbling, the proprietor will not stand. The only man I ever knew who tried it was George Pattullo, who later became one of the most valued story-writers of the "Saturday Evening Post," and is now, I believe, living in affluence in some balmy Southern State on the proceeds of his royalties. George dabbled so well that he frequently used to turn up for his morning assignments (we were both on an afternoon Montreal paper) in the full evening dress of the night before, but without any copy from his night assignment. He was far the best reporter we had, but the proprietor would not stand dabbling, so George

misgiving imaginative writer by some Toronto daily, and impelled by the insane idea that the place in which to learn to write the great Canadian novel is Toronto, he accepts, and his dabbling comes to an end. Now, Toronto and Montreal are the very last places in which a great Canadian novelist is likely to be produced. He may live there after he has become a novelist; but the acquisition of the knowledge out of which his novels are to be written must be done somewhere else.

For there is very little characteristic Canadian life in Toronto, and what there is is overlaid by the ordinary and universal life of a North American big city. The Toronto mining broker is a man who came from Gananoque ten years ago, thoroughly Canadian and recognizable as such a mile away; and he has been getting more and more like a Detroitier ever since, and his family with him. The true Canadian type is a small town type. Most Canadians, and the most characteristic Canadians, were born and brought up in or near a town or small village. In 1891, when the Canadians who helped lick Germany were getting themselves born, there were 4,800,000 people in Canada, and not one fifth of these lived in places of 10,000 or more population. Nearly five-sixths of the people of Canada

lived in towns, villages or the absolute country. Those who remained in the towns and villages have remained unchanged, not only individually but in their collective life; those who joined the cityward migration have been ironed out into the North American urban pattern. I do not mean that you cannot write a novel about Toronto; I merely mean that it will be an American novel. Mr. Morley Callaghan recently did, and it was. Toronto and Montreal are not like London and Paris, ancient hearts of ancient countries through which the life-blood is pumped; they are just aggregations of population at places where passengers and freight are taken out of one conveyance and put into another.

All Canada's more serious writers have recognized this fact. Mazo de la Roche, Stephen Leacock, the late Isabel Ecclestone Mackay, have all found the material for their most important fiction in the lives of small communities. How they got their apprenticeship I do not know, but they did it without losing touch with the small towns at the formative periods of their careers, and they did it without joining an urban newspaper. Leacock was an educationist, with long vacations which he spent in Orillia. Miss de la Roche I suspect of having had independent means.

There is another objection to daily journalism as the apprenticeship to fiction. It accustoms the mind to working for the lowest common denominator in the way of a public. The object of a newspaper is to give no offence to anybody. The object of a novel is to give delight to a few;—if they are really delighted they will eventually become more numerous. The habitual newspaper writer learns to eliminate everything that might disturb the serenity of the Sons of England, the Baptist deacons, the I. O. D. E. or the Parents' Educational Association. If he disturbs any of these people, by referring to the uglier sides of life in Canada, he will get fired. When he sets out on his novel he does so with the sub-conscious feeling that the publisher will fire him for the same reasons. Teaching is just as bad; the instant that the teacher manages to get anything published that has the slightest note of realism, out he goes. The lawyer cannot be fired; but I presume that in the same circumstances he would probably lose some of his few clients. This, and not any native intellectual cowardice on the part of Canadian writers, is the real reason for the sentimental sloppiness of most Canadian fiction. The only training of which most of them can avail themselves is such as to inculcate sentimental sloppiness as the supreme virtue.

I do not know what can be done about it. But the present rising generation has vastly more young men and young women who will not have to work for a living at eighteen than any previous generation has ever had. If some of these young people have courage and intellectual integrity and literary capacity commensurate with their money, perhaps they will be able to make themselves into good novelists. Unfortunately the possession of money in early youth does not as a rule intensify either courage or application.

CA Literary Tragedy

THE world-famous biographer of great men was re-telling the life of one of history's most epic figures. Day and night he worked relentlessly searching libraries and museums the world over, reading every book, every record that touched upon this hero's life. As he read, his brow began to furrow and his eyes to grow anxious. He deepened his concentration, lest one significant line should escape him. The books grew less and less and his agitation grew more and more. The last book read, the last available record conned, he gave a great cry of despair. Not one line had he discovered in all his researches to indicate that the great hero was not a faithful husband, an honourable statesman and an impeccable friend.

Next day the great biographer's body was fished out of the Thames.



CARMAN

MACDONALD

SCOTT

ROBERTS

LAMPMAN

The Poetic Muse in Canada

By Raymond Knister

THE portrait of a Canadian poet as seen in popular imagination might form the counterfeit presentment of a lank-haired person with a primal intensity of expression corresponding to the lowering gaze of a hungry Indian, who will be chanting a stale catalogue of nature, ascribing miracles to stars, sunsets, pines, the British navy, maples, beavers, and roses; dowering with sorcery beavers, deer, mothers, cradles, canoes, Niagara, the last bison, demoisels of doom, sandpipers, sonnet-ladies, the Wild, song-sparrows, and dreams; or promulgating the greatness of centenaries, the ineffable nature of Halley's Comet, of morning in the hills, the message of the untamed; or advocating the efficacy of wearing snowshoes, visiting Ungava and El Dorado with calls on Prosperine and Psyche, always remembering the primal urge of things.

Also the public has acquired the notion that there are about two hundred and fifty of these Canadian poets, putting in time or even overtime thinking and writing of such concerns. These, moreover, are nearly all great poets or else they do not amount to much, depending upon one's views of the annexation question or the lateness of one's lunch; but in any case it does not matter.

In view of the fact that the people who think that Canadian poetry is not important usually have read or tried to read some of it, an estimate should be made of what Canadian poets have done and not done; but still more urgently needed is a summation, here too brief, of the nature of poetry. This seems to be very poorly understood, owing largely to the teaching in schools. Poetry, as the growing boy conceives it, is a series of lines each beginning with a capital letter, sometimes indented, and rhymed more or less regularly at the end. The words make a kind of jingle in your ear, sometimes pleasing, but usually so silly as to subject matter that the greatest inducements can scarcely make you commit it to memory. Whatever it is written about is so remote from life that it is impossible to imagine that it could have any meaning that mattered. And when the boy is a grown man and reads the poetry he was forced to con as a boy, he finds again that it is remote from life; but it has a meaning, and it is quite pleasing, more pleasing than many things he has run against in this world; and the soothing lines call back to him those days of his when everything was different, days and companions which never will return to him.

Well, there is poetry. What the boy read in schoolbooks may or may not have been poetry, but that moment when the man recreated brief vision of his youth is poetry, for him, the material of poetry. What people don't see or forget is that in so far as they are living they are living poetry. An amusing instance of such obtuseness was an article in this journal some months ago by someone, presumably a business man not writing with his tongue in his cheek, who condemned poetry as a total loss, and claimed in effect that no line of poetry was worth a good dinner.

This man did not see that even a

good dinner is impossible in its fullest flowering without poetry. The good dinner may seem only a matter of material victuals and corporeal digestive capabilities. But in our day the good dinner will not mean much unless its appeal to the palate arouses desire, emotion, and unless the *idea* of a good dinner means something beautiful. In fact if dinners were postponed from year to year, I have no doubt that poetry as passionate would be written about them as has been written to girls by love-lorn swains in these last centuries of romance.

The point here is that we are commonly mistaken in regard to the material of poetry. It is in our lives, we can't live without it, and if we can only see it when it comes in the form of a thrilling movie or an automobile race, that is our loss. The enviable person is he who finds the fullest measure of experience in the most circumstances and incidents of his life. Because it is poetry only for him he may not realize that it is poetry at all, and I have no doubt that there are people living the richest lives, if not entertaining the most original thoughts, who never write a line.

With this universal if unconscious wealth of poetic material, it is no wonder that people are inclined to find that what passes for poetry in the generality of books is little concern of theirs, so lacking in intensity is it, so concerned with exterior matters, making poetry seem to consist in a pretty subject tricked out with what Milton referred to as the vulgarity of jingling end-rhymes. Our poets in Canada have been betrayed by the very richness of their material environment, so that they have depended upon our pines and lakes more than upon their own feelings.

"But that is not poetry—poetry is words, beautiful phrases," someone has been saying. Yes, it is only the material of poetry of which I have been speaking. Poetry is the result when an artist, instinctive or long-trained, takes some emotional conception and puts it into the briefest and most poignant form of words. Here we come into an involved territory. Rules have been made by which it is claimed that the maximum effect may be secured. Certain feelings will be aroused by blank verse, by triplets, by couplets, by three-four measures; these are patterns. Say what you have to say by these patterns and you won't go far wrong. It can't help being poetry. The trouble is that practising writers of verse have believed this fallacy; they think that they are upheld by the forms of verse as by armor, while they are really being

tripped and muscle-bound. They don't always wear whole armor, even. If you are using the forms which Tennyson used, you have no excuse for using them less expertly than he did, or for not putting into them the individual thought and emotion which Tennyson put into his poetry. Judged simply by metrical standards, most of our verse is sadly lacking. But the inadequacy of such writers is only more clearly shown when they take up free verse. With little to say, and left to their own resources as to a method of saying it, they produce sorry confections. Few Canadians, however, have been tempted to essay free verse. Most of them look upon it with a noble scorn, refusing to turn their pens to such base uses; and probably they are wise.

There have been a few exceptions. Arthur Stringer in 1914 published a book called "Open Water," in which he reasoned admirably concerning the excusable nature of free verse, following this preface with a hundred odd pages of example. The book was politely ignored as the vagary of a too-popular novelist, but it contained more poetry than most Canadian volumes up to that time. "Autumn," and "One Night in the Northwest" are as good as most sonnets on nature by Lampman or others and they remind one of the old notion of the professional person in any line that the harder a thing is to do the more valuable it is. It is harder to walk on the tips of one's fingers, but better to walk on one's toes. Still the mood of this book is generally not intense enough for very fine poetry; and Stringer did not follow it up. Then there has been Louise Morey Bowman, who took to free verse under the best auspices. But with some exceptions she accepted it as a relaxation, or a medium for the treatment of homely, informal or queer subjects, not as the mould and making of a finer austerity, a more stringent artistry. "Sympathy" is bathos of the woman's page, "Moment Musical" an exercise in the imagistic manner. Then there has been Lauren Harris with *Contrasts*. Here we meet with a rarity: the impact of a genuine mind. Not all of the poems are poetry: the material of poetry rather, which has not been sufficiently defined and formed in art. But here is an example, one of the best. It combines a picture and an emotion, at least.

A QUESTION

Are you like that?

Are you sad walking down streets,
Streets hard as steel; cold, repellent,
cruel?

Are you sad seeing people there,
Outcasts from beauty,

Even afraid of beauty,
Not knowing?

Are you sad when you look down city
lanes,

Lanes littered with ashes, boxes, cans,
old rags;

Dirty, musty, garbage-reeking lanes
Behind the soot-dripped backs of blunt
houses,

Sour yards and slack-sagging fences?
When you see great cities,

Jagged squares of baked clay, and steel
and stone,

Canals of filth under every street,
Smoke-breathed, din-shrouded,

Seething with blind, driven people—
Seeing pilgrims settling down in the
earth's scum,

In mud,

Feeding swine,

Are you sad?

Are you like that?

It need not be taken now that I am upholding free verse. I uphold poetry, which is bound to be well-done in any form. The question is, is it poetry and is it well-done? One has to answer in the negative for most of the output, metrical and ungyved of any country. But what have we accomplished? Some account must be taken of that. What are the landmarks of Canadian poetry? And are they landmarks of the world's poetry?

We have done pretty well indeed, if you look at it without prejudice. There is an atmosphere of freshness, general in spite of imitative technique. We have had several fine craftsmen, quite a few poems which combine the inspiration of natural objects with a delicate fancy. There was an exquisite Spartan humanity in Isabel Valency Crawford. Archibald Lampman made objective nature pictures as delicate and firm as those of any literature. Wilfred Campbell showed occasional breadth of thought in his lyrical utterance. Charles G. D. Roberts, beginning as a literary poet, evoked a varied experience with fine insight, and a faith in life itself rare in Canadian poetry (see "O Earth Sufficing All Our Needs"). Bliss Carman appeared with a lyric afflatus unapproached, but his muse seemed to depend upon the fact that earth was lovely in Spring if not that everything of woe could be altered by a ray of sunshine. Duncan Campbell Scott seems to have been the surest artist in dealing with a variety of subject matter; he shows unusual restraint of emotion and fine sense of words. William Henry Drummond pictured the habitant with joviality and freshness, but in only one or two poses. Robert Norwood combined an instinct for eloquence and scholarship in numerous volumes containing fine phrases and few poems. Tom McInnes fled from the world of reality not alas to a world of his own, but to a never-never land concocted of fairy tales, Jean Paul Richter, and all balladists. Marjorie Pickthall had the capabilities of a fine artistic realization, and with the approaching depth of maturity might have achieved greatly.

Of late it is perceptible that a change is coming into Canadian poetry. Perhaps it began as far back as the start of Wilson MacDonald's career. Con-

(Continued on Page 22)



More Recollections of a Journalist

"More Candid Chronicles," by Hector Charlesworth; The Macmillan Company, Toronto; \$4.00.

By the Hon. Martin Burrell

WHEN, some two years ago, Mr. Charlesworth gave us his "Candid Chronicles," I felt quite sure that out of the abundant store of long journalistic experiences there would be ample material for many more chronicles, and this book is the evidence thereof. It is one thing, however, to have lots of material, and quite another thing to cast it into agreeable form. And this is where Mr. Charlesworth's long apprenticeship comes in.

Journalism is doubtless a hard road to travel. Speed, accuracy, a flair for the picturesque, readable style; all these things count. That after innumerable years of this hard driving work many jaded scribes should fall by the way must be expected. I have never met the author of "Candid Chronicles," but I visualize him as a cheery, companionable man, whose motto would be, "As we journey through life, let us live by the way." And, obviously, he has a good memory, and, happily, continuous newspaper work has not deprived him of a pleasant literary style which makes for that desirable thing, easy reading.

Packed with breezy reminiscences of men and affairs this book will make a wide appeal. Having made a practice of avoiding reference to Canadian politics, Mr. Charlesworth must permit me to leave untouched his chapters on public men, and the conduct of public affairs, during the critical war years. Much of that material is presented in excellent form. Intimately connected with administrative matters during that eventful period, it is natural that, out of a somewhat fuller knowledge, I might find myself critical of some of Mr. Charlesworth's presentations. I leave unnoticed, therefore, that portion of the book, and, indeed, there is enough left of unusual interest to supply material for a quite lengthy review of these chronicles.

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In singling out Sir William Mulock as one of the "picturesque" figures of Canadian life, our author was abundantly justified. It was but the other day that I ran across that lusty survivor of the Victorian days. Upright, immaculately dressed, alert and fully alive to the doings of our own time, it was pleasant to see one who thus so vigorously meets the challenge of the conquering years.

The references to Edward Blake and the early days of the C. P. R. brought back old memories. When I first came to Canada, in 1883, it was my fate to live for a year with a fruit-farmer of the Liberal faith. Finding that I could read aloud decently he induced me to tackle Edward Blake's latest speech as reported in the *Globe*. I knew about as much of Canadian politics as about the differential calculus, and when, with a somewhat hoarse voice, I had finished seven columns of Blake's fulminations against an iniquitous government, and a mad policy, I knew less at the end than when I started.

Mr. Charlesworth says Blake had put himself on record as thinking that the future of Canada depended on the development of the great Northwest. He certainly didn't approve the governmental method of development. But there were few in those days who had a robust faith in that western empire, and one recalls, therefore, with admiration the prophetic vision and fine optimism expressed years before by Howe and D'Arcy McGee.

It is pleasant to read the tributes paid to the memory of Schultz and Charles Mair, both of whom did so much to inspire Canadians with a new faith in their western heritage. Interesting, too, is this writer's sketch of that picturesque figure, Nicholas Flood Davin, and one of no less picturesque, Sir Casimir Gzowski.

Mr. Charlesworth deals at some length with Toronto University affairs, and it is well that he has done so, for, though the early history of the university is known well enough to those in educational circles, the layman forgets the men who laid so firm a foundation for the great struc-

ture which was to be reared. All will be glad to note here the references to the immensely valuable work done by Dr. McCaul in respect to music. McCaul was Sir Daniel Wilson's predecessor as President of University College, and the musical status of modern Toronto is due in no small measure to McCaul's pioneer efforts. The facts are excellently set forth in this volume.

The conflict which took place between the undergraduates and the authorities in President Loudon's time, and which led to the famous "strike" of 1895, the dismissal of Professor Dale, and the appointment of a Royal Commission, may still be fresh in some memories, but the story bears repeating. Two youths concerned in those affairs have long since become well-known figures, the present Prime Minister of Canada and Sir Hamar Greenwood.

*

Mr. Charlesworth refers to the latter's subsequent career. He did some astute political campaigning in the old city of York. In those days it was a short walk from the homes of the wealthy to the squalor of the slums. A city of immense contrasts, and I asked Hamar Greenwood once how he managed to make a successful appeal to such divergent elements. His answer evidenced him as a man of much resource and certainly of no timidity. He had need for all his courage in his later troublous task in Ireland.

What memories of Ontario politics were revived as I read of the notorious Gamey in this book! In touching that episode Mr. Charlesworth makes a pleasant passing remark about the Hon. Frank Cochrane who, he says, in the election of 1902, "began his remarkably successful and useful career as a public man." Gamey bungled his political affairs badly. The writer of these "Chronicles" had some personal knowledge of him and observes that the progress of Gamey from the crude villager into the spruce city broker of his later days was "one of the most interesting transformations in my recollection."

Of journalistic matters Mr. Charlesworth can speak ex cathedra. I imagine he is quite right when, speaking of the rather unfortunate newspaper enterprise Sir John Willison entered into on leaving the "Globe", he remarks, "I fancy conditions would have been a little happier if Mr. Willison had not been charged with the business management as well as editorial control." Forty years ago, in the comparative isolation that rural life involved, I used to read regularly the columns in the "Mail" signed "Flaneur", sometimes agreeing, sometimes disagreeing; but it was chatty, readable matter, and I learn here for the first time that "Flaneur" was Horace Wiltshire.

There is here a well-merited tribute to the memory of the late editor of SATURDAY NIGHT, Fred Paul. One likes to think that there are many journalists with his integrity of character, but it is certain that not all possess an equal courage in carrying out their convictions by attacking entrenched crookedness.

There will be agreement with what this author says in regard to the hardship inflicted on many peaceable and law-abiding Germans during the war. More or less we all have the herd mind, and many cases not dissimilar to that of Dr. Vogt could be cited. The very name German was enough to stir our wrath in those super-heated days, and we were apt to forget those kindly, warm-hearted people who came, not from Prussia, but from the land with which the great names of Bach, Beethoven, and Schumann are forever associated.

With others, I had a high regard for Sir Edmund Walker and for his abilities as a financier, and I was interested when I read in these pages that Sir Edmund stated that the war would be over in three months "because the financial interests would not permit it to last longer." It recalled to my mind a discussion I had with an eminent economist some years

earlier about the possibility of a world-wide war, and well I remember the dogmatic way in which he informed me that the great financiers would make it impossible for such a war to last six months. Alas for economics, finance and dogmatism!

Innumerable are the people who avidly read the newspaper accounts of murder cases. To such Mr. Charlesworth's chapters on crime, and on

and admirable simplicity, "The prisoner says he would like to know if he may have his hat back?"

Who was the judge?

If other readers are like myself they will greatly enjoy the references to the circus, and especially Mr. Charlesworth's amusing experiences in the lion's cage. The final chapters of these "Chronicles" deal fully with theatrical matters and here, again, the author's personal experiences count for much. Music happens to



criminals, convicted and unconvicted, will be greatly attractive. Devoid of humor must the man be who is not amused by his story of the judge who, in sentencing a Macedonian prisoner to death, read him a long lecture on his failure to live up to the high traditions of his country. As the prisoner didn't understand a word of English the learned judge's disquisition on Philip of Macedonia and Alexander the Great went by the board. But I loved the conclusion, viz., when the judge's observations were interpreted for the prisoner's benefit, and he was asked if he had anything to say, the interpreter remarked with a practical

be one of my hobbies and much of my spare money as a youth went to the purchase of concert and opera tickets.

When Mr. Charlesworth praised Del Puente it brought back vividly an occasion when, nearly fifty years ago, in a fit of extravagance I spent sixteen shillings for a seat at Covent Garden. The echoes of Del Puente's fine voice when he sang that night still ring in my memory. But if I continue this interesting theme the editorial blue pencil will be exercised, though these chapters are, for me, not the least interesting of those which comprise this pleasant book.

France in Ferment

"The French Revolution," by Albert Mathiez; Alfred A Knopf, New York;—Longmans, Green & Co., Toronto; 510 pages; \$5.00.

BY J. A. CARLYLE.

FIRST published in 1922, this scholarly study of the French Revolution by Albert Mathiez, Professor of Modern History at the University of Dijon, is now made available to English readers. The author, while omitting learned references to authorities, has "tried to draw a picture, as accurate, clear, and living as possible, of the different aspects of the French Revolution—explaining them in the light of the ideas of the time and the play of interests and forces involved."

Even the most casual reader will notice that this volume is a veritable mine of information; the more careful student will recognize that a comprehensive outlook over the whole field, economic as well as political, is here given; that actions, whether of individuals or political groups, are clearly motivated; and that the leaders are appraised with judgment and independence. The author is master of his subject and writes in a clear, straight-forward style. The publishers have good reasons for claiming that "this book is the definitive study of the French Revolution to date and will remain for many years a standard treatment of the subject."

Many will miss the dramatic element which one naturally associates with the great upheaval but which the author deliberately avoids. One sentence only describes the execution of Marie Antoinette: "She died bravely, while a vast crowd shouted 'Long live the Republic.'" Matter-of-fact is the story of the fall of the Bastille. "After a sharp action, in which the besiegers lost some hundred killed, the pensioners, who,

with a few Swiss, formed the garrison and had had no food, nor victuals were short, forced the Governor, De Launay, to capitulate. The crowd indulged in terrible reprisals." Readers of Dickens may well be grateful that Carlyle showed more dramatic power, for this latest history would have inspired no "Tale of Two Cities!" The night of August 4, when clergy, nobles and middle classes in wild enthusiasm renounced their special privileges, is passed over in two sentences. "This imposing renunciation of the past lasted all night. Before dawn a new France had come into being under the urgent pressure of the poorest classes."

In his splendid opening chapter, "The Breakdown of the Ancien Régime" the author is at one with the modern school of historians in maintaining that the Revolution was not a volcanic upbursting of the peasantry, burdened beyond human endurance, but that the initial impulse and later leadership came from the enlightened classes, the men of letters, the priests and lawyers. But while France was a comparatively flourishing land on a rising tide of progress he makes clear in his informing chapters on the economic situation that before 1789 and during the hectic years that followed there was acute distress in thousands of homes. It is worthy of note that Mathiez does not confine himself to the political situation in Paris though necessarily it looms large. Believing as he does that "each political crisis was accompanied by an economic and social one," he devotes some of the best chapters in the book to discussing the economic situation throughout the whole country; the inflated currency, unemployment, the fixing of maximum prices, the disposal of confiscated church property, etc.

In these pages the Girondins play a

(Continued on Page 21)

"Our Daily Bread"—Other New Books

"Our Daily Bread" by Frederick Philip Grove; The Macmillan Company, Toronto; 390 pages; \$2.

BY RAYMOND KNISTER.

IT SHOULD be remembered first in regard to Frederick Philip Grove's latest book that it is only his second novel. He has achieved something like a personal repute through his character and history as recorded in part by two volumes of essays and an autobiographical narrative, *A Search For America*. This is an interesting thing. He is Grove and means something to intelligent Canadians regardless of the fact that he writes novels, as Dr. Johnston was and is Dr. Johnston regardless of Rasselas. And in my opinion this fact is likely to militate against his novels, causing them to be overpraised in some quarters, or depreciated by precisians.

This second novel should not convince anyone that Grove is miscast as a novelist. He has a personal view of life though it is sometimes obscured, he has a sense of the ramifications of life, and he does not write badly. And this is an ambitious enterprise and it is not a failure. But neither is it notably successful, and it does not satisfy those expectations which his earlier work aroused. To be explicit and concrete:

Our Daily Bread is the story of a Saskatchewan pioneer, John Elliot, Senior, from the age of fifty-five, when his large family of boys and girls were grown and ready for pairing and dispersal from the homestead, to his death. The family varies widely in character. The mother is a woman of decision and intellectual force. So is John Elliot, senior. Yet one of the boys is a half-wit and John Elliot, junior, scarcely better, a boor of notable cupidity and generally half-ashamed rectitude. John skimps his farming and tries to cheat the land. The girls, a rather unsisterly lot, marry druggists or teachers ("For above all classes of men, even above the farmer, he—John Elliot, senior—respected teachers and preachers") who renounce their professions to become farm-hands and odd-job men, and end in poverty and hardship, even in some cases dishonor.

All this is blamed to the state of the world and the general tendency of the Younger Generation. Such cases exist, of families who mostly turn out in the worst way, despite apparently plantigrade parents; doubtless Saskatchewan and other provinces are sprinkled with them, not too thinly. But some reasons can be found in most cases; the circumstances were averse, or the parents not all they seemed. Mr. Grove has not delved deeply enough to show us these. He does not even seem to have taken them into account. On the contrary, it might be said, John Elliot, senior, has all along been consciously shaping his life. He wished to be a patriarch. His dream was to raise a large family honorably, and to see them "settled about him as the children of Israel were settled about their fathers." In the outcome, they are scattered about the Western Provinces, in various states of difficulty, and, his wife dead several years before, the old man goes from one branch to another, invariably and promptly quarrelling with each. For variety, one of the daughters has married a professor who becomes rich through the avocation of politics; and their mode of life discomodes the old man perhaps more than all of the others.

"Lear of the prairies," so his son calls him, the book is John Elliot's story. His character might have been made sufficient to uphold the role, too; there are farmers possessing dignity and independence, even nobility. John Elliot's dignity is mainly of words. Most of the dialogue in this book is far from colloquial, by the way, and sometimes downright far-fetched. The slow, yet fleeting, monotonous but changing passing of the years of his life is made present to us, and this is one of the best features of the novel. It is done mainly by the succession of small incidents, rendered in life-like and workmanlike fashion. But many strokes are repeated unnecessarily, and what we have in the

end is sets of characteristics, but scarcely characters; moments of reality—but scarcely a life. One of the best of these incidents tells of John Elliot's daughter Cathleen and her husband coming to see him and finding him cultivating in the field. "The next moment Cathleen stood by his side; just as he climbed down from his seat . . .

"He was bewildered. A middle-aged man was shaking his hand.

"Well," John Elliot said, coughing and hemming and hawing in order to disguise his emotion, 'I'll unhitch. Let's go to the house'.

"Woodrow Ormond (the rich son-

on the surface, one deeper down. The upper personality has a name. It is called S. T. Coleridge, or William Shakespeare, or Mrs. Humphry Ward. It is conscious and alert, it does things like dining out, answering letters, etc., and it differs vividly and amusingly from other personalities. The lower personality is a very queer affair. In many ways it is a perfect fool, but without it there is no literature, because unless a man dips a bucket down into it occasionally he cannot produce first-class work."

Mr. Forster goes on to cite our beloved Charles Lamb as an example of those writers who do not attempt this



FREDERICK
PHILIP
GROVE

in-law) bent down to unhook the traces."

It is to be seen that the faults of this book lie less in conception than in execution. Yet the writing itself is generally clear and unforced, save for a few natural inaccuracies like "an excessively small man" or "in fact when John did so without being asked, the old man grumbled; and John, henceforth, left off doing so." And the movement of the story is lucid and consciously directed. There is no deficiency in power of observation or in sincerity. The next novel will be better; it may be what this one might have been: great.

Buckets

"The Babyons" by Clemence Dane; Doubleday, Doran & Gundy; \$5.00.

BY S. H. HOOKE

IF one may be permitted to play upon the title of Miss Clemence Dane's first novel, at no time in the history of letters has there ever been such a brilliant "regiment of women" to gladden, illuminate and perplex the way-faring man as at the present. Where the Brontës and George Eliot shone with a solitary brilliance that was almost a portent, the sky is now bright with a crowded constellation of women who are regularly producing work of the highest quality. One of the most distinguished of these is Miss Clemence Dane. It is not easy to define the characteristic quality of her work, and a quotation from a recent essay by E. M. Forster may serve as a point of departure for the attempt.

"Just as words have two functions—information and creation—so each human mind has two personalities, one

somewhat perilous adventure, perilous because of the uncertain quality of the contents of the bucket when it comes up. Speaking of such writers he says, "They always write with their surface personalities and never let down buckets into their underworld. Lamb did not try; 'b...b...b...buckets' he would have said, 'are b...b...b...beyond me,' and he is the pleasanter writer in consequence."

But Miss Dane has a distinct liking for buckets. She is quite aware that the bucket may come up full of turbid water, or it may contain strange and monstrous things; there is also the risk that it may come up empty. Not a few modern writers have staked out claims in this shadowy region of the subconscious, a territory which modern psychology has made available for literary prospectors. When the discovery of the new country was announced a few decades ago, there was much jubilation in the camp of modern theologians, who claimed that they had located the precious ore of the Divine in this region. Their joy was succeeded by gloom however when hardened prospectors pointed out that the diabolic element in personality might also be found there. Since then no little literary capital has been made out of the discovery. No writer, ancient or modern, has exceeded Arthur Machen in his power of evoking an atmosphere of unspeakable shuddering horror by the exploitation of this region of personality, as all who have read his *House of Souls* will agree.

I had the qualified pleasure recently of sitting through a performance of Miss Dane's play *Granite*, with Sybil Thorndyke in the central role. In this play Miss Dane made a very skilful use of the darker element in the underworld of personality. The darkness was unrelieved by any gleam of humour or of the brighter things in human nature.

In *The Babyons*, which is a chronicle of four generations of an old Devonshire family, Miss Dane has continued to explore the shadowy underworld. But in this distinguished book there is light at eventide. In the long course of the family history unbridled desire, jealousy, and hate create dim ghost forms, restless spirits, embodied in the Babyon portrait gallery, living in the stones of the ancient house, plaguing the living Babyons in their quest for satisfaction. Right through the Georgian, Early and Late Victorian, and Edwardian periods Miss Dane tracks with unerring psychological insight the tangled trails of the restless Babyon Furies. Harriot self-slain for unrequited love, haunted mad Jamie, stubborn Menella, wild Isabelle queening it among the gypsies, until at last their mingled trails converge upon Autonina, the last Lady Babyon, whose steadfast love and patient endurance appeases the questing ghosts, and ends the long heritage of hate and the madness of unsatisfied desire. It is a fine achievement. Miss Dane is essentially a modern woman and moves with greater ease in the more modern atmosphere of the last stage of the story, but all through the "underworld" element is so delicately and skillfully handled that the effect is nearly always convincing. The Devonshire countryside with its half-tamed lingering primitiveness of folk-love and superstition is finely drawn, and like Hardy's Wessex is the ever-present impersonal protagonist of the long drama.

Miss Dane's dramatic experience has given to her work an unusual economy of effect, a sureness of characterization, and a fine sense of proportion that give to these four stories the unity of four acts in a great tragic drama.

Artists who are not afraid to experiment run the risk of failure, the bucket may come up empty; they also run the risk of repelling those who prefer to move in more familiar paths. But to those who delight in the artistic adventure and are willing to follow the apostolic advice to prove all things and accept what is good, Miss Dane's latest adventure will be a most refreshing experience.

A Cluster of Gems

"Nightseed," by H. A. Manhood; Cape-Nelson, Toronto; 320 pages; \$2.00

BY T. D. RIMMER

IF this collection of short stories is merely a threshold, then there is an enviable vista opening out before the author. It is rarely one meets with such intensity, such sheer beauty, as are met with in these tales. From first to last, almost, they grip and hold you, for there is about them an emotion, a power, that imparts validity to even the most improbable. That is the amazing virtue of them. Most of them deal with events and characters that are remote from fact yet by the wizardry of their style the marionettes step down from the stage and become fleshed with reality.

Apart from "Oranges," and "Honey-moon" there is not one story which should be ruled out. These two are too tenuous, too brittle thematically, to be convincing. But the other tales are gems in a filigreed setting of artistry. "Brotherhood" and "The Simple Tale" are the most logical and have genuine pathos. "Misery Cottage" has a power almost Russian in its intensity, but Anglicized by the treatment which reveals a keen observance of Nature and a sympathy with her which, incidentally, threads every tale in the book. "The Unbeliever" is dexterous, with a denouement of inevitable frustration. "The Dainty Pike" would have had a welcome from Izaak himself, with its byplay of the elusive fish, though I doubt if Izaak would have approved of the main theme.

The rest of the tales are on a high plane, especially a macabre affair, "Values". It is not altogether strange that with ardent lovers of beauty there is generally an undercurrent of passion for the morbid. These two emotions are the Eve and Lilith of their Eden and by a paradox the passion for one

(Continued on Page 21)

Poetry by All Kinds of People

"Five More Famous Living Poets," by Coulson Kernahan; Butterworth-Nelson, Toronto; 312 pages; \$3.75.

"A Survey of Modernist Poetry," by Laura Riding and Robert Graves; Doubleday, Doran & Gundy, Toronto; 295 pages; \$2.00.

"The Buck in the Snow and other Poems," by Edna St. Vincent Millay; Harper-Mussons, Toronto.

"At the Top of the Hill," by Grace O'Brien; illustrated by Christine Chisholm; J. M. Dent & Sons; \$2.00; 99 pages.

"Swags Up," a book of poems by J. Le Gay Brereton; J. M. Dent & Sons; \$1.00; 80 pages.

"Hafiz, The Tongue of the Hidden," in Rubaiyat by Clarence K. Streit; The Viking Press—Irwin & Gordon, Toronto; \$2.00; 97 pages.

BY PELHAM EDGAR.

ONLY one of these volumes would have been the better for being unprinted, and still the better for being unwritten. It is the first in the list, a farrago of sometimes reputable quotations with amiable but aimless comment that circles at an ever widening remove from the centre of the subject.

"A Survey of Modernist Poetry" is at once provocative and provoking, a combination that is at least likely to give it a reading. I have always found Miss Riding a tiresome and pedantic writer, firmly set as she has a right to be in her critical opinions, but more than a little lacking in the persuasive power that sways the reader to her view. Mr. Graves is one of the few war poets who has kept his vitality unimpaired, and I should for that reason have wished that some impediment had been set here to the marriage of two minds. In a family disagreement one does not know where to place the blame, and where harmony prevails, as in this strange book it does, we are equally at a loss to discern the compelling mind. One must surely lead and the other follow, for I cannot imagine two people arriving independently at identical conclusions on so many and so strange issues as this book presents.

Let us then for convenience accept Mr. Graves as the author of this book. Mr. Shaw has recently sought to make socialism acceptable to the "intelligent woman." Mr. Graves has keyed his appeal to a lower standard, and asks "the plain reader" to readjust his ideas on poetry. The attempt is pre-ordained to failure, and even the expert reader who might consent to much of the argumentation would refuse his assent to the examples on which the argument rests.

Let the plain or expert reader clear his mind of all prejudice and scan the following specimens.

The first is a piece called "Sunset" by the modernist poet, e. e. cummings:

stinging
gold swarms
upon the spires
silver
chants the litanies the
great bells are ringing with rose
the lewd fat bells
and a tall
wind
is dragging
the
sea
with
dream
—S

Another poem of his on the traditional theme of death also refuses to carry the whole of its meaning on the surface:

death is more than
certain a hundred these
sounds crowds odours it
is in a hurry
beyond that any this
taxi smile or angle we do
not sell and buy
things so necessary as

is death and unlike shirts
neckties trousers
we cannot wear it out

no sir which is why
granted who discovered
America ether the movies
may claim general importance

to me to you nothing is
what particularly
matters hence in a
little sunlight and less
moonlight ourselves against the
worms
hate laugh shimmy

This purports to be a drunken reflection on death. Any other random words, so at least the plain reader thinks, might have been substituted with like effect.

I pass by some primitive examples from Gertrude Stein, and give in conclusion, with apologies to the type-set-



John Keats, who figures as poetic beneficiary in "Keats and Mary Tighe"; edited by Earle Vonnard Weller; Century Co., New York.

ter, a really brainy piece, again from Cummings:

life hurl my
yes, crumbles hand (ful released
con areffetti)
ev eryflitter, inga. Where
Mil(lions of aflickf) litter ing
bright million
of S hurl; edindog; ing
Whom are Eyes shy-dodge is
bright
cruMbshandful; quick-hurl Edin
who
Is flittercrumbs, fluttercrumbs
are
floatingfallin,g; allwhere;
a: crimflitterinish, is arefloatsis
ingfallall! mil, shy, milbright-
lions
my (hurl flickerhandful
in) dodging are shybrigHteyes is
crum
bs (all) if, ey Es

I cannot quite fathom the meaning or even discover the subject of this poem, but there are possibly some typographical errors in the original, and more in this reproduction. It is cheap to be humorous at the expense of these poems. They speak sufficiently for themselves, and they have at least afforded Mr. Graves occasion for much interesting comment on the present condition of poetry. His argument, I am convinced has nothing more than a personal validity, but he always succeeds in giving us something specific to refute or to accept.

There is much to approve, for example, in his treatment of the relationship of form with substance: "The whole trend of modern poetry is towards treating poetry like a very sensitive substance which succeeds better when allowed to crystallize by itself than when put into prepared moulds: this is why modern criticism, deprived of its discussions of questions of form, tries to replace them by obscure metaphysical reflections. Modern poetry, that is, is groping for some principle of self-determination to be applied to the making of the poem—not lack of government, but government from within. Free verse was one of the largest movements toward this end. But it has too often meant not self-government but complete laissez-faire on the part of the poet, a license to metrical anarchy instead of a harmonious enjoyment of liberty."

Mrs. O'Brien of Toronto, has written with considerable charm and humor a book about children. Whether it is a book also for children such as Milne, de la Mare, and Mrs. Osborne have written, the result will prove. The dual test is necessary. By anticipation I can only hazard the guess that the world of small people will welcome "At the Top of the World" as an addition to its store.

"Swags Up!" is an Australian performance, correct in a formal and rather monotonous way, but not especially alluring nor manifestly Antipodean. "The Flaming Terrapin" is the only Australasian poem that has ever impressed me as an utterance of power.

The Hafiz book will never jostle Fitzgerald's Rubaiyat out of the shelves; but as a translation it is presumably adequate and scholarly, and the notes with which it is furnished are an interesting addition to an attractive volume. I am glad that he has not rejected as apocryphal the traditional meeting of Hafiz and Timur, the conqueror of Shiraz. The story attaches to a verse in which the hyperbole of love had carried the poet beyond the bounds of discretion:

Belle of Shiraz, grant me but love's demand,
And for your mole—that clinging grain of sand
Upon a cheek of pearl—Hafiz would give
All of Boukhara, all of Samarkand.

The conqueror sent angrily for the poet. "Art thou he who was so bold as to offer my two great cities Samarkand and Boukhara for the black mole on thy mistress's cheek?"

"Yes, sire, and it is by such acts of generosity that I have brought myself to such a state of destitution that I have now to solicit your bounty." The aptness of this reply was not wasted.

Miss Millay's book is exquisite enough in a fragile way. It would not have made her reputation, but it will not sensibly diminish it. Mr. Graves would not find it interesting, but without his obsessions we can find much for enjoyment that is far on the hither side of rapture. You may compare with advantage, inclining which way you choose the drunken meditation on death, quoted above, with Miss Millay's "Dirge Without Music":

I am not resigned to the shutting away
of loving hearts in the hard ground.
So it is, and so it will be, for so it has
been, time out of mind:

Into the darkness they go, the wise and
the lovely. Crowned
With lilies and with laurel they go; but
I am not resigned.

Lovers and thinkers, into the earth
with you.
Be one with the dull, the indiscriminate
dust.

A fragment of what you felt, of what
you knew,
A formula, a phrase remains,—but the
best is lost.

The answers quick and keen, the honest
look, the laughter, the love,—
They are gone. They are gone to feed
the roses. Elegant and curled
Is the blossom. Fragrant is the blossom.
I know. But I do not approve.
More precious was the light in your
eyes than all the roses of the world.
Down, down, down into the darkness of
the grave

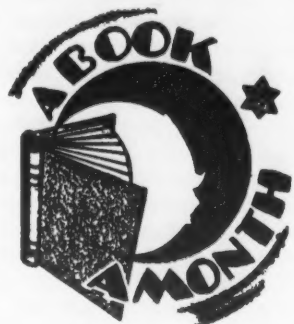
Gently they go, the beautiful, the tender,
the kind;
Quietly they go, the intelligent, the
witty, the brave.

I know. But I do not approve. And I
am not resigned.

I admit that the range of experience in this volume is neither deep nor wide enough to stir us greatly. It is not a book one would choose to present flexible traditionalism in its full scope of power, but it does sufficiently exhibit the varieties of rhythmic phrasing an author can achieve who has found her freedom within the established forms.

The remaining poems in my list gain nothing from oddity or extravagance.

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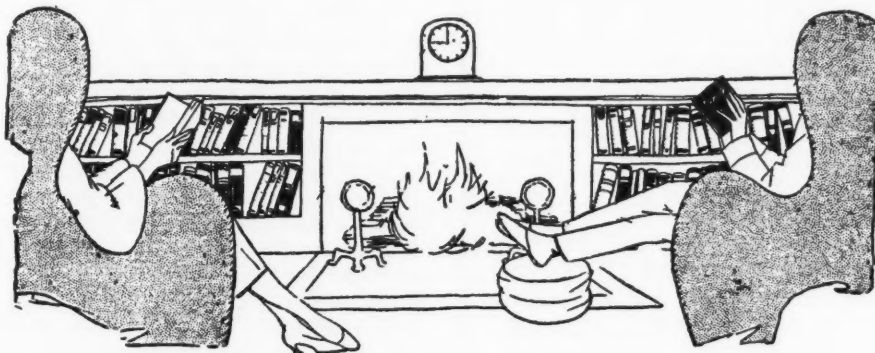
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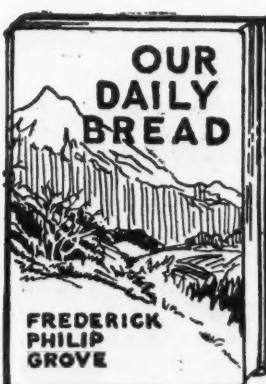
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"The Book of Catherine Wells"; with an introduction by her husband, H. G. Wells. Doubleday, Doran & Gundy, Toronto; \$2.50.

BY MARGARET LAWRENCE.

A FEW years ago when I was at my best intellectually I used to write essays upon obscure political documents for an exacting Professor of Constitutional History who came from Dublin. I was expected in those essays to make it clear to the Professor that I understood the contents of the documents. It was not so easy as it sounds. Try a document, one day when you have a few hours to spare, and see, for your own enlightenment, if you can put its meaning into simple English. Or, if you prefer, you might try yourself out on H. G. Wells' "Open Conspiracy."

I admit at the beginning of this review that I do not understand what Mr. Wells is talking about. So, I shall be obliged to turn myself for your amusement, around the difficulty, with as much artistry as I can summon. Though perhaps it is indiscreet to say at the beginning that I am fencing with you. For if I were a sufficiently deft reviewer of books you might never have known. Not even at the end of eight hundred words.

On the jacket there is a scarlet figure of a man, rising from scarlet clouds against a white sun, and the man emanates white rays like the sun. Below him are stars to the occult number of seven. Beside the stars are portentous words. "This is my religion. Here are my directive aims and the criteria of all I do." You should be impressed, and remember that in thuswise long ago spake one you know as Zarathustra.

Inside are blue pages with strange figures; triangles, crescents, parallel lines, almost finished circles; these being blue prints, and profoundly mystical in their significance. Consult Steiner, or Besant or Leadbeater. Or any Theosophist.

Now, for the reading matter, and Mr. Wells who is himself an earnest man anxious to benefit us with his thoughts.

There are two hundred pages of definite argument in favour of a vague design. That in itself leaves the reader in the air. If it were vague arguments in favour of a definite design, it would be an easier problem. You could write about the design, and let it go. But wishes never filed sacks, as Sir Thomas More, another Utopian, said to his daughter when she cursed King Henry the Eighth. More was in prison then and had learned about men as they are and the helplessness of a thinker against them. I wonder, if we put Mr. Wells in prison, to what conclusion he would come.

Well, it is a different world. We no longer put our thinkers in prison. Not during times of peace. We read their books, and try to understand them. But, to put their ideas into general, or even individual practice is quite another consideration. We should all need to be thinkers to do that successfully, and if we were, we should probably decide to do nothing. Mr. Wells should have put a complete circle on his jacket. For that is what it all comes to.

Things are not as they should be upon earth. As all the philosophers have said, and many of the poets. So, it would not be news to say it again.

But things can be improved. As H. G. Wells has been saying for some years. This was news at the beginning of his books; and continues to be. With a difference. At first we listened respectfully. Here was an Englishman with a plan. Englishmen were noted for spiritual restraint as well as for political acumen. He was in all likelihood right. He might even be a prophet. He thought so himself. Then a worse war came than had been known before. Wells said that it proved that something must be done about civilization. There must be a conspiracy among people, a determined ruthless crusade against the ignorance and the carelessness that permits such things to happen. It calls for a concerted action and an entire change of all our habits of thought. He set to himself and re-wrote history. This was something tangible, and ever since any number of authors have been re-writing history to suit what is called the modern point-of-view,

and feel that a lot is being done. Take away the heroes; they say; and let us all be human. If being human were in all ways admirable that indeed would be something gained. But it seems hardly worth the effort it takes.

This one truth remains; that for life to be comfortable upon the earth, which according to some of the Oriental philosophies, it is not intended to be, we shall, all of us, have to put behind us many of our human qualities and become divine, like the best of our heroes. That will never be in open conspiracy, nor in any way that is news. But it may be effective, and grow, as Jesus said, like a grain of mustard seed. Only one thing is certain and it makes all Utopia's including that of



H. G. WELLS

Mr. Wells', inevitable in our literature—that there is an element in us which causes greatness to seem possible, and beauty. Whatever it is, the first faith, or the last illusion, it takes possession of all of us at moments, of a few of us for all the time that we have. The wise men of the ages live for it, and address their words to the end that it may be tended among mortals. The wise are not concerned with plans for Utopia. It may be that they have seen this that I have called an element rise to its fullness in disaster, and further, they may know it to be the one thing worth saving among men. For whatever reason—one cannot tell—a programme of salvation by comfort, worthy though it be, and necessary as it may seem, never takes hold. Mr. Wells, who had to read history in order to re-write it should have some realization of that.

IT IS a dream among women when they are young that some day they may give their love to a great man. To be loved by a king among men. Think back; those of you who are women. Is it not so? In the first ardour of romance the man seems like a hero. And, no doubt is; this deep dream of women being in its essence a creative force. But, for all that, few men, remain heroic. So, the dream moves in a woman's heart to her son. There, it usually rests; though, now and then, comes a woman courageous enough to accept disillusion, and, to admit, if only to herself, that, after all, her business in life had been, and is, with herself. With her own mind; with her own actions. Nothing else.

With all due respect for Mr. Wells, and despite the touching sincerity of his introduction, it is clear to a woman, at least, that this was the inner experience of Catherine Wells. I believe that I should say on account of Mr. Wells' introduction. For Wells is a transparent soul, as most writers are. He writes intimately of their years together, and confesses that the months since the death of his wife have been the most retrospective of his life. He would have been wiser to have made them introspective. For the same reason a diary, or even letters from Mrs. Wells would be far more interesting to those of us who are students of the psychology of women, and the absorbing play of emotion between men and women than these little stories and verses contained in her book. Though they yield an amount of suggestion, and rouse a deal of speculation, if you study them carefully.

To begin with; they are melancholy. Well, lots of women are melancholy. But, here was a woman married to a professional optimist; the most insistent kind of an optimist; one who wrote book after book to the effect that the world could be made better; who even

had plans for the purpose, and a long faith in education. One assumes that Mrs. Wells was a good wife, and went on, year after year, aiding the production of her husband in the various ways a wife may aid. Then took to writing sad stories about emotional frustration.

A modern doctor would dismiss her as neurotic. Here she was, with a husband who was distinguished. Did that not satisfy her early dream? Two sons upon whom to turn her creative energies. And a grand hope for the improvement of the lot of humanity. Let us agree with the modern doctor that she was neurotic, as proved by the continual reoccupation with defeat and suicide, and unattained rest for the heart. But why? No one can say now. I doubt if Catherine Wells herself would have known for a certainty. Though she might have given some indication at some odd moment when she was not attempting to be literary. That is why I am sorry that her book contains stories and verses instead of letters and diary notes. She was a realist. Her comments upon the philosophy of Wells; his mind; and her own reservations would have been valuable.

Mary Webb Assembled

"Gone to Earth," by Mary Webb. (Volume 1—The Collected Works of Mary Webb); Thomas Nelson & Sons, Toronto; \$1.00.

"Precious Bane," by Mary Webb. (The Travellers' Library); Thomas Nelson & Sons, Toronto; \$1.00.

BY JOHN H. CREIGHTON.

PREMIER BALDWIN, I fancy, is chiefly responsible for this collected edition of the works of Mary Webb. In a recent speech he referred to the "first-rate quality" of her work, in particular to her novel "Precious Bane." As a result the impression of "Precious Bane" was sold out in a few days—and the attendant publicity doubtless led the publishers to undertake the present edition. Mr. Baldwin has a rare taste in literature for a politician, and it is certain that a larger public will learn soon to value her work as highly as her hitherto limited public has. "Gone to Earth," with an introduction by John Buchan, is the first volume to appear; "Precious Bane," with an introduction by Mr. Baldwin, is to appear shortly; two lesser known novels, "Seven for a Secret" and "The Golden Arrow," follow; and a volume of poems and one of short stories complete the collection.

"Gone to Earth" is a Greek tragedy played out in the marches of Wales in the early years of this century. Mrs. Webb's people are unsophisticated, and live in a haunted country where myth and superstition abound. Hazel, the central figure, is a wild, shy, creature of the earth whose tragedy lies in being torn from it and made to fit into the world of men. Lust, typified by a fox-hunting squire, and love, typified by a gentle, affectionate minister, battle for Hazel's personality. In the end she is the victim of love that cannot partake of lust, and lust that cannot partake of love. There is an allegorical significance—too evident in its framework I feel—behind the figure of Hazel, for Mrs. Webb is on Nature's side, in whose beneficence she believes almost fanatically and she sees life as a tragedy



CARL VAN VECHTEN

made by man, who is cruel and blind because he has lost his contact with nature. It is a simple, beautiful and moving tragedy, with at moments a too melodramatic touch. Hazel is a character of more than ordinary proportions; and the figures of the squire and his servant, and the minister's mother are remarkable creations. Several scenes, in particular the final episode of the tragedy, are tense, vivid, pieces of writing. Mrs. Webb has a keen sense of values in the moral world; and a keen sense of beauty in the natural world, which gives to her book a beautiful background of seasons, woods, and hillsides.

In "Precious Bane" Mrs. Webb has set herself the arduous task of reconstructing the whole of the life of rural Shropshire in the early years of last century. It is a *tour de force* in folklore. Daily life on the farm, in the village, betrothals, funerals, marriages, bull-baiting, fairs, markets, old customs, superstitions—it is all here. The story is told in the words of a sensitive young farm girl whose hare-lip has made her a superstitious figure. Her brother, cursed with the bane of acquisitiveness, drives her and her mother to make the land produce, kills the mother when she can no longer work, causes his sweetheart to commit suicide and finally becomes mad himself. It is great tragedy; there is a vivid glow and tenseness of emotional conflict to its scenes. Mrs. Webb possesses both the art of tragedy, and the art of evoking beauty from nature. "Precious Bane" is a remarkable book, a moving one; its reconstruction of the past is a first rate achievement, it has the flavor of an older England to it, but one is at times oppressed by the weight and detail of the reconstruction, and annoyed that it should be allowed to halt the movement of the book.

The American Athens

"Spider Boy," by Carl Van Vechten; Knopf-Longmans, Green, Toronto; 297 pages; \$2.50.

BY T. D. RIMMER

CARL VAN VECHTEN is a literary Proteus. From the fantastic erudition of *Peter Whiffle*, the sophistication of *The Blind Bow-Boy*, he leaped to the realism of *Nigger Heaven* and *The Tattooed Countess*, and now he has achieved a suave satire on America's Athens, Hollywood.

The movie world is stretched on an operating table and Van Vechten is expert with the knife. We see a ganglion of ignorance and philistinism aggravated by the possession of unwonted wealth. This is a harsh exposure and no doubt there is a redeeming element somewhere, but to Ambrose Deacon, who is an unwilling spectator, the whole movie colony savors of Babel, Babylon and Bedlam.

Deacon is the author of a play whose success whirls him into the kaleidoscope of Hollywood. Imperia Starling takes him to her heart and villa, gives him the use of all her cars, save the Hispano Suiza, and succeeds generally in making him thoroughly miserable.

Auburn Six (a stroke of genius, that name!) then gives him her friendship and introduces him to a director. There Deacon becomes aware of startling methods. He is given a contract for a fabulous sum and told to write a scena-

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Four years ago, Mary Webb was unknown; today, little parties of eager admirers journey into Shropshire to see the home where she lived. Her name is spoken gently and with awe. Three English authors have paid her gallant tribute—Robert Lynd, Sir James Barrie and John Buchan, and an English Prime Minister, Stanley Baldwin, has said in a public address that "I have found her one of the best writers in England." It is with great pride that a uniform edition of her books is announced:

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self-educated blacksmith who won fame; Joshua Humphreys, the father of the American Navy; Christopher Ludwick, who baked the Continental Army's bread; and Baron Stiegel, the glassmaker.



FOUNDERS OF LIBRARIES TODAY

Drawn by Arthur Lismer for "The Privacity Agent," by B. K. Sandwell.

rio. This, he finds, consists of conversing with a continuity writer who after a few minutes' conversation conceives an idea and proceeds to write it up, modestly attributing it to Deacon.

Deacon finds that this is a frequent method and he is allowed to sit back while a stream of money pours into his coffers, merely for the use of his name.

The plot of the book is a secondary affair. Van Vechten is not concerned with plots. What we get from him are little touches here and there of exaggeration, a subtle heightening of effect and finally, a Puckish irony which should make even the victims smile. He calls up irresistibly a familiar portrait when he writes:

"On his own right was seated an amazing creature with a very white face, mysterious green eyes, and coils of pink hair arranged in a coronet about her head....I do not smoke, Mr. Deacon (she said) I do not drink. Externally I am like ice....Inside, of course, I am seething with personality but it belongs to me....Only I, Ariane Norvell, am immortal."

In literature Van Vechten is a fantastic figure. His style is a studied thing—a thing bred of much esoteric reading and innate artistry. It is pliant also, and chameleon-like in its ready harmony with varying themes. One thing, he is always suave, always amusing, even in *Nigger Heaven*, where the subject-matter invited maltreatment.

Whether he will give us something of permanent value remains to be seen. So far his work has been sheer virtuosity. Like those of Aldous Huxley, his books are brilliantly clever, but it is a question if they have a prophylactic quality to aid them against time. Certainly *Spider Boy* will have difficulty in reaching posterity, yet it is a brilliant and cultured book whose satire adds to its polish the pungency of Hogarth.

An Elderly Art

"The Privacity Agent and Other Projects" by B. K. Sandwell; Dent, Toronto; 224 pages, illustrated; \$2.00.

BY J. F. WHITE

IT is just conceivable that a passable essay might be written in haste, but that any trace of stress or hurry should appear in the completed work would be contrary to all the canons of the art. A good essay should have a certain mellowness about it, be even-tempered and kindly, tolerant in spirit, and above all it should convey the sense of ease, well-being and an expansive leisurely

state of mind. It may also quite properly be discursive, and it is perhaps this feature more than any other which distinguishes it from the "article". A well-written article, whether informative or argumentative, is a vehicle which keeps to the middle of the highway and conveys the traveller by a short and easy route to his objective. There is no wandering into leafy byways, no detours for the sake of the scenery, no pauses by the side of the road to pick a few sprays of golden-rod or wild asters from the fence corners. The article, like the urban sight-seeing bus, is a highly organized and efficient institution, it is hitting on six cylinders all the time, and its driver is not to be led into any digressions. Contrariwise, the good essayist is foot-loose and carefree. You may set out with him some fine morning to visit the distant blue mountains or a neighboring city, and he may decide, before the road is half covered, that it would be more pleasant to sit on a beech-log and watch the squirrels and chipmunks. This is the wont of the essayist and it is his privilege. Mr. Sandwell is probably right when he says that essay-writing is an elderly art. In its highest development it is an expression of the mature mind. Of course, a careless adulation of antiquity, as such, is absurd, as there is much that is warped, defaced, and made bitter by age, but there are certain things that become more gracious and genial when caressed by time. The flavour of a ripe Burgundy, the tone of some violins, the warm colour of some brick-work—the process of ageing improves all these things, and the art of the essayist is of the same order. It is perhaps for this reason that we have few notable essayists on this continent. We have been building for today, with the knowledge that in the near future today's work will be torn down and scrapped to make room for something finer or more pretentious. In such surroundings things do not easily become mellow, or grow old gracefully. Even Mr. Sandwell, who is by temperament a lover of old customs and the amenities of life, cannot entirely escape from his environment. He is American—not, of course, a United States American, as Philip Grove so delightfully puts it—and for better or worse he reflects some of the restlessness and energy of the Canadian scene. Mr. Sandwell has set out on the Great Lakes of Literature in the comfortable, cushioned, and well-provisioned row-boat, which is the customary craft of his profession, but he has added an out-board motor to the equipment. And he has, perhaps, in this way created a medium that is more suited to the Canadian reader than the



JACKET DESIGN OF "DEFEAT".

legendary essay. In "The Privacy Agent" there are certain essays—and two or three of these are quite charming—which follow closely in the tradition of the great English essayists. "The Old Back Garden", "The Bibliothecary," and "Us Amphibious Canadians" come very close to that serene repose and gentle humour which is characteristic of the brotherhood of Charles Lamb, Robert Louis Stevenson, and E. V. Lucas. After all, the question as to whether Mr. Sandwell's essays are entirely in the traditional manner, or not, is a little academic. The essays and sketches in "The Privacy Agent" are all entertaining, they are a faithful reflection of the Canadian spirit, and they possess that rare commodity—genuine humour.

Sterile Passions

"Extraordinary Women; Theme and Variations" by Compton Mackenzie; Macy-Masius, New York, and Irwin and Gordon, Toronto; 392 pages; \$2.50.

BY B. K. SANDWELL.

ALL of Mr. Mackenzie's chapter-heads are quotations from Sappho, in the original Greek with a good translation. His chapters consist largely of observations in the French, Italian, German and American languages, which are not provided with a translation but are so dexterously worked into the narrative that any intelligent reader, accustomed to post-war Mediterranean fiction, can tell from the context approximately what they mean; thus obtaining the illusion that he is a true cosmopolitan. There is no more exquisite form of flattery open to an author.

The subject about which Mr. Mackenzie writes in this Levantine prose is female homosexuality. As we have not had the pleasure of reading Miss Radclyffe Hall's novel on the same subject, which was recently suppressed in England on the dictum of a newspaper editor, we cannot say whether "Extraordinary Women" ought to be suppressed or not. We suspect that Miss Hall's treatment of the subject is considerably more serious than Mr. Mackenzie's; and it is a general rule that Anglo-Saxon censors are more likely to get excited about a serious treatment of an unpleasant subject than about a frivolous one. Personally we are opposed to suppression on general principles. Mr. Mackenzie is a competent craftsman and a keen psychologist, and if he has any moral prepossessions on any subject whatever he manages to keep them out of his work with extraordinary success. The human race does not appear very nice to him, but it is at least arguable that his view of it is partially correct. As regards female homosexuality, we have long felt that it is a subject more for sorrow than for anger, and "Extraordinary Women" confirms us very strongly in that opinion.

On mature consideration, too, it seems probable that his method of treatment—the frivolous method—is the proper one for this subject. There is about any normal sexual passion, however preposterous, however disastrous, however unmoral, a certain grandeur and sublimity. Its victims are being hurled to their doom by one of the greatest and most purposeful forces of nature, much as soldiers are hurled to theirs by the policy of their country; they suffer and die for a "cause" which we are bound to respect. There is no such glamour about the abnormal passions. Their

victims are more like persons engaged in some dangerous but silly private conflict precipitated by their own ill-temper; they may have the sufferings and perils of the soldier but they cannot have his dignity. The abnormal passions may be intense, but they are always petty; they may be ruinous, but they are always brief; they may be heartrending, but they are always hollow. There is precisely one character who assumes a vestige of dignity among all these "extraordinary women" of Mr. Mackenzie's recording, and she assumes it only at the end of the book, when, and in proportion as, she is ceasing to be "extraordinary."

The Epic of Garibaldi

"Defeat" by Ricarda Huch; Longmans, Green, Toronto; 324 pages and 2 maps; \$3.00.

BY C. C. MACKAY.

THIS book, epic rather than novel, is marked throughout by a fine dignity and controlled force that heighten at every turn the sense of tragic destiny that predominates in the story told. It is the tale of the years 1848-1849 in Rome, and of Garibaldi's heroic defence of the Republic, and his defeat and flight. It is to be followed by a second volume, "Victory," which will open with the victory of Solferino.

Ricarda Huch is one of the outstanding contemporary writers of Germany, and in this work she proves herself scholar as well as artist. It is said she spent a considerable period studying the history of Italy's struggle for independence before attempting this large work. Events, throughout the novel, seem to progress with a tragic impetus of their own. The nervous movement of the incidents hurrying forward in a manner that may sometimes seem disjointed, yet always building carefully the structure of the story, gives a fascinating and enthralling impression of the turbulent life of those rebellious years. A certain sense of fatality is achieved by an almost Latin use of indirect narration. In these scenes of impassioned strife and quarrelling among the hot-headed republicans whom only Garibaldi's strength would at times keep from each others' throats, where another, less discreet writer would dramatize by means of direct narration and the use of many quotation marks, Ricarda Huch employs the indirect. It results in an impression of rigid truthfulness on the part of the writer, and even imaginary incidents have the air of reality. An effect of noble restraint is a further result of this method of writing, and a heightened power at the rare moments when as if moved by the dramatic force of the incident itself she breaks into the direct narration. A particularly fine example of this is to be found in the scene of the discussion in the Assembly on the question of the appointment of Garibaldi as sole head of the Republican army. Only at the end, when passions are running dangerously high are the speakers' words given directly. The fact that the writer is handling her subject in German probably accounts for the ease with which she handles this form. The rhythmic sweep of her style, and its apparent harmoniousness and power show at all times through the very excellent translation of Catherine Allison Phillips.

The figure of Garibaldi dominates every incident, whether he be present or no. Here again the novelist shows her reserve and achieves added strength thereby. Dealing with such a gigantic figure she avoids unnecessary praise of him, and with little comment from herself shows him in speech and action in such lively fashion that one lives the drama of the wars with him. Second only to him are the wonderful characters of Ugo Bassi, the fiery little priest, his companion, and the sombrely heroic figure of Manara, fighting in despair.

Over all the book hangs the sense of beauty so inseparable from any picture of Italy. There are no outstanding passages of description, yet the vision of Italian light and Italian landscape is constantly about one as one reads, inescapable and compelling.



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NOT since the morning Byron woke up to find himself famous has a poet had such a glorious surprise as awaited a second-cabin passenger on the *Ile de France* when she docked in New York the other day. *And there's a queer story behind it.*

...Against the advice of his friends Stephen Vincent Benét had begun a long narrative poem of the Civil War. With the aid of a Fellowship from the Guggenheim Foundation he had gone quietly abroad to work on it. Two years later he sent the completed poem, 100,000 words long, to his publishers. They warned him that though it was a magnificent piece of work it would probably have only a small sale. Discouraged, he opened no more mail before sailing for home—second class, for his money was almost gone.

...As he walked dejectedly down the gangplank he was overwhelmed by a swarm of photographers and reporters. For meanwhile his book had been published; the Book-of-the-Month-Club had made it their August selection; critics had unlimbered their most powerful superlatives; enthusiasm among readers was boiling over; more than a thousand people a week were buying it.

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Of the planted earth and the burden borne
And the horse that is ridden and given corn.
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That never went walking in white man's shoes
And the grapevine whispered its message faster
Than a horse could gallop across a grave,
Till, long ere the letter could tell the master
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—N.Y. Evening Post.
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—N. Y. Times

"...If you would sing of fighters,
sing of these men,
Sing of Fair Oaks and the battered Seven Days,
Not of the raging Ajax, the cry of Hector,
These men were not gods, nor shielded by any gods,
They were men of our shape; they fought as such men may fight

With a mortal skill: when they died,
it was as men die.
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Alloy of a dozen disparate, alien States.
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Sub-Arctic Gold

"A Dog-Puncher on the Yukon," by Arthur Treadwell Walden; Houghton Mifflin—Louis Carrier, Montreal; 289 pages, illustrations and map; \$3.50.

BY LAWRENCE J. BURPEE.

THIRTY-TWO years ago the spirit of adventure drew Arthur Treadwell Walden to Alaska. That was two years before the gold rush to the Klondike. He was then twenty-four years of age. He remained in Alaska and the Yukon until 1902. For six strenuous years he and his dog-teams travelled back and forth throughout this inhospitable but fascinating land of the far northwest, hauling freight and mail and occasionally passengers to or from the gold-fields. He knew Skagway when it was the happy hunting-ground of Soapy Smith and his unspeakable gang of thugs; he saw Dawson grow like a mushroom from a single log cabin to a city of forty thousand; he climbed over Chilkoot Pass, ran the White Horse Rapids, and knew the great river from there to St. Michael; he lived in Circle City in the days of the Miners' Meeting, and Circle City under the rule of the Mounted Police; he saw the last of the beach mines at Nome, and wintered among the Arctic tundra, he made friends and acquaintance among the curiously varied population drawn by the magnet of gold to this out-of-the-way corner of the world; and he has much to say about the characteristics of his dogs. Alert mentally as well as physically, keenly interested in the life about him, able to see and feel the humor that underlies many a grim situation, and with the ability to put into vivid language the story of those six wonderful years, Mr. Walden has produced an exceptionally readable and worthwhile book. More than a quarter of a century has gone by since he left the Yukon, but it is evident, from the recent announcement that he is to accompany Captain Byrd on his Antarctic expedition in charge of the dogs, that his spirit is untamed and untamable.

Glancing back through these pages I have been wondering what feature of the story seemed to be most vital. One is left with a very clear impression of the physical background, the long and terrible Arctic winter, and the intense concentration of the brief summer of continuous sunlight; the incredible range of temperature, from extreme heat to extreme cold; the titanic drama of the seasons, awe-inspiring struggle between river and frost at the freeze-up and again in the spring, blizzards that drive a man to shelter or certain death, coast ice that forms a safe thoroughfare one day and the next is carried a hundred miles out to sea; valleys in which a man may be frozen to death at one time of the year, or driven mad by mosquitoes at another. Also one is brought very close to the history of the Big Gold Rush, with all that was involved in that mad stampede. But it seems to me that the things that will stick in one's memory are certain curious human reactions to conditions of the Gold Rush, reactions that are quite incidental to the main story. Here is an example that may serve to illustrate what I mean. It was customary for two men to work together in the mining camps. Under normal conditions the partners got along fairly well, but every now and then they became fed up with each other and agreed to divide the property and part, and sometimes they got into a frame of mind when no reasonable compromise would be acceptable to either.

"In one of these extreme cases," says Mr. Walden, "the outfit was divided until they got to the boat, which, as luck would have it, was a double-ender. They cut the boat across the middle, each patching the cut end up. They cut the tent exactly in half. The axe, the stove and the one gun they possessed in common were thrown into the Yukon. Then each man went down the river by himself."

The author describes his own experience camping with a companion through the hideous monotony of the long Arctic night, with nothing to do but brood over fancied grievances. "First" he says "we got talked out. Then we got sick of cards. Then our outfits were divided. By mutual consent the axe and gun were left outside the cabin. In time matters got so bad that neither man would make use of the other's fire. The final stage came



ARTHUR T. WALDEN

when we didn't acknowledge that there was another man in the cabin. We knew the climax could be expected to come with some slight accident, like a jostle, when nerves would snap and the answer would be instant battle." "Two men" he grimly concludes "cannot be left absolutely alone for a great length of time, without one eventually wanting to kill the other."

But life in the Yukon was not all tragic, as witness Mr. Walden's story of Swift Water Bill, who had staked a very rich claim in the Klondike. He married a girl who helped him to spend all his money, and then got a divorce. He struck another rich claim, and married the girl's sister. With singular lack of originality, the sister also spent his money and deserted him. He married a third sister; and his first two wives, who had gone on the stage, took leading parts in a play called "Still Water Willie." Swift Water Bill used to go and see himself caricatured, and applauded louder than any one.

The book has an introductory note by Prof. Walter Collins O'Kane, is very well illustrated, and has as end-papers a map of Alaska.

The Standard of Satire

"All Kneeling" by Anne Parrish; Harper-Mussons, Toronto; 323 pages; Price \$2.00.

BY NATHANIEL A. BENSON.

THE title of the brilliant Anne Parrish's latest novel "All Kneeling" is a reference to the devotional attitude recommended in the Book of Common Prayer, rather than the sportive posture recommended in "The African Golfer's Handbook." Let it be said at once that Miss Parrish here sustains her reputation for brilliance that "The Perennial Bachelor" established. She possesses a devastating wit, a gift for satire that recalls the courtly masters of it, real satire that is more than bitter or ironic, that is positively savage, yet never a breach of good taste. For sheer cleverness, "All Kneeling" is a distinguished piece of work. It has all the brilliance of Arlen and Van Vechten without their cautious and deliberate sprinkling of the brilliants. Anne Parrish in revealing her cleverness does it with the spontaneity of a Wilde and not the adolescent smartness of a Sitwell. It is doubtful whether she has a feminine peer in the realm of intellect applied to fiction, unless that peeress be Mazo de la Roche, but it must be remembered that Miss de la Roche's wit goes into her playlets and her genius into her prose.

The heroine of "All Kneeling" is the old stereotyped mollusc, limpet, sea-anemone, or female parasite who with infinite artistry imposes on the world a most acceptable tyranny of tears. Christabel Caine is simply Nalbov Bartley's silly "Fox Woman" given beauty, and artistry. From childhood she is lovely, delicate, dreamy, precocious, and above all, selfish. She weeps gently for the moon and it is served her on a platinum platter by adoring relatives and friends. She casts aside her Greenwich Village worshipper when an Apollonian coupon-clipper from one of the old families arrives. Christabel, in spite of her mean little soul, is a Parnassian type of lyric poetess who gushes pearly tear-drops over all-comers. She sees her warped, selfish inconsiderate nature as

that of a remote, lonely wanderer, born to be misunderstood. The word "understanding" is so artfully and often used by her that one yearns to give her just one good smack in the penultimate chapter. A more detestable, and petty little mannequin was never between book-covers. At first one pities her, the pity becomes dislike, the dislike turns to annoyance, the latter to hatred, which becomes loathing at the end.

F. P. A. claims to know three of Christabel's prototypes, and this almost establishes the suspected fact that Anne Parrish is aiming at Someone among her sisterhood. If so, we can assure her that the verdict is: sunk without trace. With consummate skill, the novelist advances the theory that a lady may be a genuine, accepted and adored poetess, and yet be something of a shiny reptile underneath. Here is a topic for Mr. Rolph: Are poets small by nature or profession?

"All Kneeling" is aglow with the smart familiarity, and bon ton references of a best seller. Miss Parrish obviously moves in the best circles and has been invited out in both Paris and London. The book will please the exalted minority and touch the élite. It is beautifully printed and bound. It is picked as the Book of the Month by the Booksellers' Association, and the critics have come tumbling after with appreciative whoops—but somehow, I like to read of likeable decent people whom their Creator loves and does not despise. "All Kneeling" is artistry, but it is also the poniarding of a shabby little soul. Anne Parrish knows shockingly well how to confect bitter little dainties in her chapters that give the reader spiritual gastritis. Indeed, she must be a bit of a masochist in her art. For above all else she flays dreamy whimsy and fancy, and of these her books are made. Last of all, it is pretty hard to have a thing like the delectable Christabel, a self-conscious, lyric Pollyanna, as the tenant of one's mind for the writing of three hundred and twenty-odd pages. We sympathize, and in sympathizing, applaud.

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Sources

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By Dr. Serge Voronoff

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For nine years, since his announcement of the success he had achieved in transplanting glands from monkeys to men, Dr. Voronoff, of Paris, has combated the sharpest of weapons, the merriment of the world, in an effort to make the public comprehend the vast scientific importance of his discoveries. In his new book, translated from the French, he tells his story for the uninitiated, explains the types of monkeys from which glands are extracted, and makes startling proposals for the acquisition of human "spare parts".

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"A working knowledge
of the French tongue
... with our own
young people ...
should be regarded as
little short of essen-
tial."—Saturday Night

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De Melusine**By
Louvigny de Montigny

"Three stages in the history
of song in Canada have
been incarnated by Louvigny
de Montigny in the three
ballad-operas of this little
book."—J. Murray Gibbon.
The three short works pro-
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Retiring from the Dominion
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Marquis and Garnet Wheat
went to Paris to study at
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book marks his appearance
as a French author.

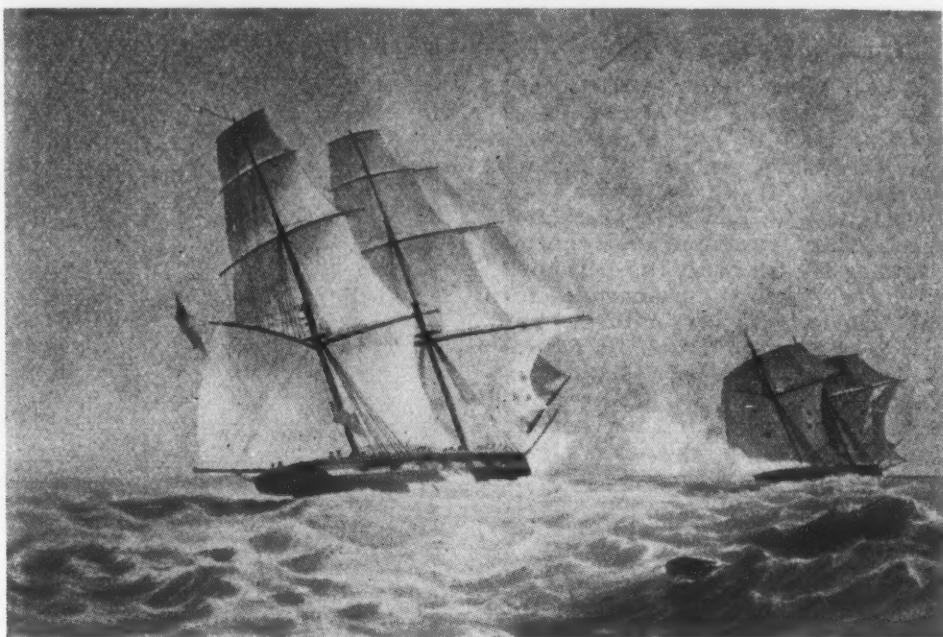
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Anciennes**By *Paul Gouin*

A notable volume of histor-
ical verse by a young French
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twenty-four drawings by
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Beaver Hall Square,
MONTREAL.

FROM "UNDER THE RED JACK" BY C. H. J. SNIDER.

**Gallant Privateers-
men of 1812**

"Under the Red Jack" by C. H. J.
Snider; Musson Book Company, To-
ronto, \$4.00

BY PERCY GHENT

IN this generation, a vast amount of
space and a multitude of words have
been expended in the Canadian press,
on the vexed question of Canada's con-
tribution to the naval defense of the
Empire. And that's about as far as
we've got. The British navy has been
such a dependable institution for so
long a time, that it is difficult for many
of us to believe there is any occasion to
go farther. In the brave days of 1812,
the bronzed and rugged, dare-devil tars
of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick,
never exercised their brief and vivid
vocabularies in the discussion of the
pros and cons of this perplexing prob-
lem, but they co-operated mightily with
the overworked British fleet. With light
hearts, and often enough with light
armaments, they nosed their audacious
little craft to the very harbors of the
enemy, grabbed his merchantmen, and
brought back their prizes in triumph
to Halifax. They were privateersmen,
and their job was "to apprehend, seize
and take any ship, vessel or goods be-
longing to the citizens of the United
States," etc. How well they handled
this rather ambitious commission, and
thereby helped the few ships of the
British navy that could be spared from
several important little jobs elsewhere;
to bottle up the ships and destroy the
commerce of the United States, is most
graphically told in Mr. Snider's book,
every page of which is crammed with
adventure.

"Under the Red Jack" is pioneer
work in Canadian history. It is well
over a century since these virile sea
fighters of the Maritimes braved the
gales of the Atlantic and harassed the
commerce of the foe, but the story of
their valour and sacrifice is told now—
and told well—for the first time. How
this fascinating chapter of Canada's
story was saved from oblivion is inter-
esting: "To come at the material" says
Mr. Snider, "has taken some pleasant
years of scraping of moss from ancient
tombstones, reading of long-faded manu-
script, and a diligent interest in fam-
ily traditions and local legends, and
journeying in and about the ports and
places the privateersmen frequented." Thanks to this painstaking research,
the long forgotten ships—*Retaliation*—*Black Joe*—*Liverpool Packet*—*Broke*—*Saucy Sixteen*—*Thinks-I-to-Myself*—*Sherbrooke*, and others, the very names
of which once blanched the cheeks of
New England merchants, sail again for
us in ghostly form; while their mas-
ters, every one his own admiral, fight
their thrilling battles over again.

There were American successes of
course, in this privateering game, many
of them, and the author does them jus-
tice. Both sides gave and received hard
knocks. But the provincial privateers
are credited with over two-hundred
American prizes—more than one third
of the total bag—and the cargo values,
sometimes, were considerable. Their
activities made it possible for the Brit-
ish navy to keep the United States in a
state of siege, and to hasten that peace
"with honour and without victory"
that closed the last possible war, let us
hope, between Britain and America.

"Under the Red Jack" (the title, by

the way, was the name of the distin-
guishing flag, assigned to the privat-
eersmen by the Admiralty,—a hand-
cap which the author has likened unto
"duck hunting with a brass band") is
the latest of a series of books by the
same author, on the naval side of the
War of 1812, and, like the others, re-
flects Mr. Snider's intense love of the
sea, and of sailor folk, on every page.
The volume is illustrated with many
quaint pictures of the gallant privat-
eers, but one misses the lively, original
drawings, with which Mr. Snider, artist
as well as writer, embellished his pre-
vious books.

Here is a new and gripping chapter
in the romantic story of Canada's past,
well presented, and well worth while.

**"There Was
a Ship"**

"The Log of 'Bob' Bartlett, The True
Story of Forty Years of Seafaring and
Exploration," by Captain Robert A.
Bartlett, Master Mariner; Putman's
Sons and Ryerson Press, Toronto; \$3.50.

BY J. LEWIS MILLIGAN.

CAPTAIN "BOB" BARTLETT must
be a re-incarnation of Coleridge's
"Ancient Mariner," or a lineal descend-
ant of that garrulous old sea-dog. He
has the "glittering eye," but it glitters
with humor rather than hypnotic in-
tensity. He has a yarn to tell which is
quite as thrilling and as full of mysti-
cal import as that which held the wed-
ding guest from the bridal festivities.
"There was a ship," quote he.

This is sufficient, when uttered by
"Capt'n Bob," to hold a man to the
ingle corner, and even to make him go
past his transfer stop on the street car.
No reader—at least not the present
one—would say to "Bob"—

"Hold off! unhand me, grey-beard
loon!" because he is no grey-beard and
there is nothing uncanny about him.

If it were not for the swamp of per-
sonality and the ring of sincerity which
characterizes the whole of this narra-
tive, one would be inclined to believe
that it was largely a piece of fiction, or
that Captain Bartlett had not written it
himself. There is a fine sense of re-
straint and even dramatic instinct dis-
played by this mariner that one won-
ders where he learned the art of writ-
ing. He tells us in one chapter that he
was "meant for a minister," and his
slight training for that high calling
may account to some extent for his gift
of expression. It may also account for
much more—for his restraint in con-
duct.

As Captain Bartlett frankly reveals
himself in this book, he stands out as
a unique type of seaman. Of stern
Puritan stock, he is himself a Puritan
with a sense of humor and a broad tol-
erance. This side of his character may
be summed up in his own words:

"While I am on the subject of wo-
men I may speak of other avenues of
sin and troubles. There is liquor, for
instance. I am a teetotaler and always
have been. I expect to be buried a tee-
totaler. I wouldn't mind if they put
it on my gravestone because I am
proud of it.

"Yet, strange to say, I know a lot
about liquor. I am not hitting at my
friends when I say that many of them
drink. I have discovered that the right
sort of man can drink and not have it
hurt him. I don't say that he doesn't
damage his health to some extent. But

**Stone Desert**

By HUGO WAST. The
\$30,000 Argentine National
Prize Novel for 1927 following
the reward of the Royal Span-
ish Academy prize for his
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you met the Countess? There
were just two things she want-
ed, either to be a famous woman
of history or have a baby. \$2.50

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In this, his gayest novel, the
author relates the extraordinary
adventures that befell the hero,
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By J. M. A. MILLS. The book
is essentially modern in its out-
look and the background of sea
and marsh is picturesquely and
vividly described. \$2.00

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Comes Riding**

By JOHN V. A. WEAVER.
The author has taken Fanny
and woven around her a story
which clothes her drab uncolor-
ed life with the glory of ro-
mance. \$2.50

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Mrs. Davenport**

By ANTHONY GILBERT.
After finishing this story of
mystery, one feels like clapping,
as after a show, it has all been
such first class entertainment. \$2.00

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of the human spirit. \$2.50

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ers and Sisters.
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electric, astonishingly different
hero, but so real and convinc-
ing that other portrayals are
pale by comparison. \$5.00

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Panorama of Modern Civiliza-
tion. A Book of the Month
Selection. \$3.00

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By KAHIL GIBRAN. For
the first time in these twenty
centuries a countryman of
Jesus of Nazareth writes of
"His words and His deeds". \$3.50

At All Bookshops.

**Longmans, Green & Company
Toronto 2.**

REGINALD E. HOSE, Secretary of
the Liquor Board for British Col-
umbia, has written a book called "Pro-
hibition or Control? Canada's Expe-
rience with the Liquor Problem," which
Longmans, Green & Co. have published.

"A STORY ABOUT US"

A Toronto doctor bought a copy of Watson Griffin's novel, "The Gulf of Years," and after reading it himself put it on a table in his waiting room. He noticed that a woman patient who had to consult him twice a week for several weeks always read this novel while waiting.

"What do you think of that book?" he said to her.

"I like it," she replied. "It is a story about us."

"What do you mean by us?" said the doctor.

"I mean," she said, "that the characters are like my own folks and the people I know."

"DO WE AGREE?"

The latest work of George Bernard Shaw's mighty pen to appear in print is in a slim little volume in which he debates with G. K. Chesterton on the subject of their characteristic philosophies.

Price 75c

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The Intelligent Woman's Guide to Socialism and Capitalism

In which Shaw, with unexcelled wit, expounds the political theories which he has been developing for the last half century. There never was a book like it. The most delightfully Shavian part of the book is his celebrated PREFACE which appears only in the CARRIER edition in Canada.

When Shaw autographed Maurice Colbourne's copy of the Guide he prophesied that the sale of the book might some day finance another tour of Shaw plays across the Dominion!

Price \$3.50

Shaw's Plays, Essays and Novels

are now available in the new Carrier edition at all book shops.

Louis Carrier & Co.

At the Mercury in Beaver Hall Square, MONTREAL.

I do say that I have known some fine men who thought differently about liquor from what I do."

There you have "Bob" Bartlett, and you can take him or leave him. Most people will take to him right away. Born in the fishing village of Brigus, Newfoundland, fifty-three years ago, from his cradle he has been associated with sea-going men and he entered early into the battle with the perennial rigors of the North. This accounts for his physical vigor, his natural and quaint use of nautical terms and figures of speech. The entire book smacks of the sea. There is always a breeze blowing—or about to blow—and it frequently develops into a gale and from a gale into a hurricane, until there is nothing left but driftwood and a bunch of sailors clinging to a cliff or huddled shivering on an ice-floe.

"The sea is a hard master," says Captain Bartlett, but he declares that "the mariner's life is just as full of adventure and romance as the story writers and poets make it out to be." The difference between the sea stories of Captain Bartlett and those of Joseph Conrad, however, is the difference between reality and realism. With Bartlett there is no straining after verbal effect in his descriptions of the terrors of the sea, yet his simple and straightforward narrative grips one with a close intimacy. In his chapter on the wreck of the *Corisande* he takes the reader with him on the last voyage of that ill-fated vessel. From the outset he makes you feel that the ship is doomed. The fatalistic instinct, characteristic of seamen, is strong in Captain Bartlett and it pervades his whole narrative. Here is an example of his style:

"We were due to round Cape Race the following morning. I had the middle watch—midnight to 4 a.m. Along about two I said to the mate, 'We're near land sir.'"

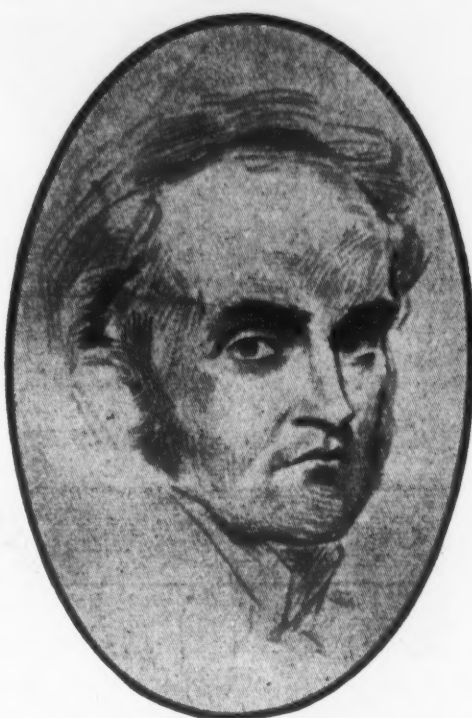
"'You're land-struck, young 'un!' he bawled back at me to make me hear above the racket of the wind."

"It was black as your hat. But I had heard sea birds off the port bow. I knew that meant land."

This is enough to whet the appetite, for the *Corisande* struck and went down shortly afterward.

As a record of Peary's last expeditions to the Arctic, and his final discovery of the North Pole, this book should be valuable as corroborative evidence. One lays the book down with the feeling of having made the acquaintance of a full-blooded man who has lived close to nature, to human beings and human homes. Captain Bartlett is a bachelor, and he has many interesting things to say about women—some not altogether flattering, but mostly generous. "If women are bad luck at sea, they are equally good luck on the beach," he says. "I am sorry I never married. This has been my greatest loss in life; but then it also probably has been some poor woman's gain."

The book is dedicated to the author's mother, who is still living, and who, he tells us, still can tell him "where to get off."



ARTHUR PENRHYN STANLEY

representatives of the English Church in their time of office. One feels some surprise at his thus describing Donne, Swift and Inge, at any rate. Assuredly, in no case would one be disposed to regard them as typical Deans. Swift, of course, was a genius—one would no more doubt that than one would doubt that a centipede has legs—and one does not usually associate genius (and especially genius for satire, at once savage and shrill) with "the learned leisure of a Deanery." Donne was a brilliant man of letters, but much of his literary output—particularly his amatory poems—does not strike one as of a very decanal kind. Dr. Inge is a pessimistic philosopher—and pessimistic philosophy does not usually dwell in deaneries. In fact, each of these three Deans might be more fittingly described not as typical representatives of the English Church, at any time—let alone as typical Deans—but as very distinctly *sui generis*.

Colet was, perhaps, representative of the Church in the period immediately preceding the Reformation, though his saintliness and his enthusiasm alike make him representative of the very best, rather than of the average, characteristics of those who were then in her high places. Dean Stanley was, no doubt, a good representative of a school in the English Church that was more numerous and more influential sixty years ago than it is today. Indeed, so much water has flowed under ecclesiastical bridges since his time that his remarkable reticence on questions of doctrine strike one as almost bizarre in a day when questions of doctrine are very much to the fore.

Mr. Dark has given us five interesting studies in personality. But it is quite evident throughout his book that he himself has scant sympathy with what is one of the most distinctive attributes of the Church of England—her toleration for comprehensiveness, or (as, perhaps, it might be more correct to phrase it) her comprehensive tolerance. That her position has not always been strictly logical may be admitted. But it is one which has, at any rate, proved itself singularly well adapted to the genius of the English people and to the expression of that genius on its religious side.



JOHN DONNE

The Kaffir's Sabbatical Year

"The Coming of the Lord," by Sarah Gertrude Millin; The Macmillan Company, Toronto; 307 pages; \$2.00.

BY MADGE MACBETH.

HOSTILITY smoulders menacingly through this book. The author evidences that rare ability by which an abstraction is informed with the illusion of personality; the sense of hatred is so vivid that it almost blots out the characters, themselves. Race is set against race; nation against nation; creed against creed. Kaffirs and whites, British and Germans, Christians and Jews—each man is his brother's enemy in Gibeon, a corner of the Transvaal.

To its outskirts came twenty-five hundred fanatical Kaffirs calling themselves Levites, to await the literal coming of the Lord. "The seventh year shall be a Sabbath of rest unto the land," announced Aaron their leader, implying that his followers would celebrate in fitting idleness this season. Neither threats nor arguments would move him.

*

What a year's residence of this horde meant to the handful of whites in Gibeon, was clearly recognized by Arnold Duerdon, a failure at law but a genius at organization. He graced the home his wife maintained, but he formed a Vigilance Committee designed to boycott the Levites. Any traffic with them was considered illicit and inimical to the public good. Shops were picketed. Smuggling, thieving and violence resulted.

Dr. Saul Nathan, a Jew, and Dr.



DEAN SWIFT

Diethelm, a German, were the only white non-members of the Committee. Diethelm, since the death of his son in the War, had become hostile to all men, and Nathan, immediately upon coming to Gibeon, surrendered to the influence of Mrs. Duerdon, who believed that the Vigilants did more harm than good. Duerdon, incensed by their opposition, and roused to a frenzy of patriotism, openly charged Diethelm with treachery, to which the German suggested that he extend his vigilance to cover the relationship between his wife and the Jew. Whereupon, Duerdon attacked the doctor, injuring him for life.

*

Guilty? They scarcely knew, themselves, and certainly Duerdon did not know. Hermita loved him even while demanding a recognition of her womanhood from Saul; and Saul, held by her spiritual attraction, often despised her for not seeing Duerdon as his inferior.

Diethelm brought action for assault. Arnold's suspicion against his wife crystallized. Unnoticed Gibeon found itself in the public eye; tangled with the Indian Government, with the Union Government, with the Kaffirs on the Heights and with a splendid local scandal!

And the Levites, ignoring the Governor's command to disperse, watched for the God white missionaries had given them until one dawn, filled with flying messengers of Hate, when the Lord did visit their tabernacle.....but not as they expected.

A Study in Contrasts

"Five Deans," by Sidney Dark; Cape Nelson, Toronto; 255 pages; \$2.50.

BY A. R. RANDALL-JONES.

THIS volume appears at a moment when the causes of contention that have never wholly ceased to mark the post-Reformation history of the Church of England have been particularly emphasized by reason of the summary treatment meted out by the British House of Commons to the revised Prayer Book presented to it for approval by the Church through its duly authorized and constituted channels of expression.

The Five Deans selected by Mr. Dark as the subjects of this series of studies are three Deans of St. Paul's—Colet, who was Dean in the years immediately before the Reformation, Donne, who was Dean in the years immediately following it, and Inge who is Dean at the present time—Swift, who, among other (and more notable) claims on public attention, was Dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin, in the eighteenth century, and Stanley, who was Dean of Westminster Abbey for nearly twenty years from 1863.

Mr. Dark says that he has chosen to treat of these five men as typical repre-

"Next Year"

THE ROMANCE OF THE FAMOUS BARR COLONISTS IN CANADA

By Harry Pick.

A bit of the West's most interesting history told in a racy and ironic style. Pungently satirical. Obtainable from Parrott's Book Shop, Saskatoon, \$2.00.



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A NEW volume, "Three Last Plays," by Lady Gregory, is announced for publication this month by G. P. Putnam's Sons. The plays included are: "Sancho's Master," an original adaptation of Cervantes's classic; "Dave," and "The Would-Be Gentleman," a translation and adaptation of "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme."

Donn Byrne's Last

"Destiny Bay" by Donn Byrne; Sampson Low, London; The Ryerson Press, Toronto, \$2.00.

BY HERBERT W. McMANUS.

ONCE upon a time a certain young lady in British India made a vast discovery. To achieve Kipling's style, it was only necessary, first to write your story in the native tongue, and then translate literally into English. So much for Kipling.

And for Donn Byrne, whose magic prose has been making music for a decade or more, the achieving of his secret has met with about an equally illuminating result. Only the foolish have attempted the probe. The wise have known that he has held the key to romantic greatness; how the key was fashioned, they have not troubled. You read Donn Byrne, "and you with a song in the heart of you," and you are greatly content. To those whose Irishry is still strong his work is almost like a recital of the ancient faith; to others in whom only a spark remains, that will be fanned into a fresh flame. Of all that is strong and wise and valiant and sometimes sad, but always beautiful, Donn Byrne writes. His words rush at times like the billows of the grey Atlantic he loved; at others they chime sweetly like small silver bells. His tales are good tales always, and always they march to music.

✱

In "Destiny Bay" his latest and last book, Donn Byrne has gone home once more to the Ireland he loved, and dreamed and sung. Perhaps, in the coolness of later days, it will not rank with the prose epic that was "Brother Saul" or the poem that was "Messer Marco Polo." It is reminiscent somewhat of "O'Malley of Shanganagh," without the author having set himself the limitations of that. His actual canvas is smaller, with the detail more minutely and delicately painted, but, with true Irishism, that has not prevented his people from wandering out of the frame of the picture and over the whole world, which is the background for their home in "Destiny Bay."

In Destiny Bay lived the MacFarlanes, Irish nobility with the foundations of their house going back to the days when Irish history was but tradition and guesswork, and the foundations of the family centuries beyond that. Here lived Sir Valentine MacFarlane, "Uncle Valentine" with his huge, burnished red beard, his roaring voice and his grave and terrible courtesy; here lived Aunt Jenepher, blind and with the poignant beauty in her face; and Young Kerry, "Kerry na Kopple," "Kerry of the Horses," the heir to Destiny Bay. Here too, was James Carabine, former champion of Ireland, with the strangely twisted ears,—valet and friend. In Destiny Bay were the purplest heather, the finest horses, the bravest fighting and the truest friends in all Ireland. And in the tales of those who lived and laughed and wedded and died there, you will learn, for example of Cousin Jenico, of Spanish Men's Rest and of how Ann-Dolly, Countess de Leyva, came there and took the curse away.

Back we go to the days of Drake, when Vice-Admiral de Leyva of the Great Armada, after the most valiant of battles with the English, succumbed to the great wind off the Irish coast.

"They were picked up by our own clansmen and buried in a great field on the westward horn of Destiny Bay. There they sleep, and none of us begrudge them their few acres, the vice-admiral and his captains and gunners, the gentlemen adventurers, the common soldiers, and the little boys who thrilled 'Buenos Dias' in the morning and sang 'Ave Maria' at the close of day, and that field and townland is known as 'Spanish Men's Rest.' There you have the makings of a great tale—what with buried treasure and the last daughter of a proud Spanish family and there too you have some of the music of Donn Byrne.

You will hear also of the wooing of blind Aunt Jenepher; of Uncle Cosimo, the saintly Bishop of Borneo, and how Anselo Loveridge the gypsy travelled half way around the world to bring to him the Fair Maid of Wu; of the mighty battles of James Carabine under London Prize Ring Rules, fought with bare hands, and his adventures in the



NICCOLO MACHIAVELLI

A biography by Guiseppe Prezzolini has been published by Brentano's.

Bowery when Tammany was young; of how the gypsy horse won the Derby; and finally, of how Kerry won his love. You will hear, in short some of the best tales imaginable, for "Destiny Bay" is frankly a collection, told by one of the world's greatest story tellers.

"There is in Destiny Bay, near the Irish Village," writes Donn Byrne, "a little graveyard that I have never been able to pass without going in for a minute's rest and a cigarette. For here is merriment. It is as though the population there had left for the wide spaces in careless adventure, without taking the precautions of urban people; travel tickets, spiritual insurance and baggage, what not." Here is comfort for lovers of Donn Byrne.

Earlier this year he was accidentally and tragically killed, and "Destiny Bay" is the last of the glorious heritage which he has left to literature. Like many of the Irish singers, his voice has been abruptly stilled, but "Destiny Bay" is no mean testament for his followers. They can now but wish of him as he has written of the gallant Spaniards of the Armada who rest in the country of which he writes.

"They slumber well now, and we do not grudge their sleep or bed to them. Our hearts are in the soil of the realm they rose in arms against. But they were greatly valorous, and it is so long ago. So—God rest you, valiant gentlemen! Give you good night!"

Mayor Mariner of Fordwich

"Here Comes An Old Sailor," by Alfred Tressider Sheppard; Doubleday, Doran and Gundy, Toronto; \$2.00.

BY JEAN GRAHAM.

THE days of Bad King John are a background for this stirring story of the exploits of Tom Mariner of Fordwich, son of Stephen Mariner, well-known as a townsman of integrity. King John dies, and is succeeded by his young son, Henry, who finds a troubled realm, with dissension within and fear of French invasion from without. The Church is strong in the land, and for some years young Tom considers its service; but the call of the sea is stronger and the lad soon finds himself regarded as a gallant captain. As a citizen, he succeeds to the esteem in which his father had been held, and becomes a leader of men in the community of Fordwich. A fairy-like creature, Peronelle, bewitches him by her elf-like beauty and becomes his wife, bringing him both blessing and torment. What the modern world would call superstition is rife in the little town, and Tom Mariner falls under many a spell. It is a strange history, told in stately fashion.

"How much is true of this tale," asked a wise man, Dom Eoves, "I puzzle myself crazy over life and death, and what comes after. To me, our life is all mystery from beginning to end, and what is before the beginning, and what is after the end. The Druids were here, and have passed. Rome and her temples were here, and have passed. The Saxons with their strong gods were here, and have passed. Do we alone know all? Or, in passing, does each leave a little spark to kindle brighter lanterns for the next?"

NOT A FRAME UP

Rather is this selection from our Fall List enclosed in a frame because of its essentially artistic and charming qualities. It is a list for book-lovers, for art-lovers, for the person of taste and discrimination.

Laugh over

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THE AURAND PRESS, Harrisburg, Pa., has just published a reprint of "Pioneer Life: or, Thirty Years a Hunter," by Philip Tome. The first and only original edition of this work was published in 1854 and is now extremely rare. To the original material has been added an appendix consisting of exhaustive research material on the life and times of Philip Tome, compiled by A. Monroe Aurand Jr. The book is issued in an edition limited to 450 copies.

Asquith—Humanist and Statesman

(Continued from Page 1)

Asquith is mordantly humorous in relating his adventures with the Suffragettes in the feverish period prior to the war. He is most instructive in his chapter on the influence of women in British political history, and he shows that, far from being the enemy of women, he had fought a battle with the civil service in his early days as Home Secretary over his insistence on appointing women factory inspectors. But he could see no logical end to the demand of the Suffragettes but universal suffrage, with an attendant preponderance of the unintelligent elements of the electorate. He had many narrow escapes from personal violence which might have caused his death, but he is proud of the fact that his government did not yield to violence, and that the vote was only extended to women when in the words of Hon. Reginald McKenna they had shown that "they could be trusted not to stain the cause they had at heart by any further crime or disorder."

The chapter "Platform; Pulpit; Press" in the first volume is most illuminative in its picture of the changes which transpired in political life during the period between 1840 and 1910. The platform did not begin to play an important part in politics until after the founding of the Anti-Corn Law League in 1838 and it was by this comparatively new expedient that the campaign for Free Trade carried on by Cobden and Bright became successful. He points out that these great leaders were not the originators of the cause. The parliamentary case for Free Trade had been cogently presented in the House of Commons before either Cobden or Bright entered its doors, by Charles Villiers, a Whig *pur sang*, and Lord Palmerston, whom he describes as a Canningite Liberal. Villiers was an amazing man. For over twenty years he was continuously elected at the head of the poll in Wolverhampton without ever visiting the borough. When his admiring constituents erected a monument to him during his lifetime he even declined to attend the unveiling. During Asquith's early years in the House of Commons the two members most in request for public meetings were Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett on the one side, and Samuel Danks Waddy, Q.C., on the other, neither of whom he says "was listened to gladly by the House of Commons."

Perhaps the most engaging picture of the old happy days before the war is to be found on the author's memorabilia on two exclusive dining clubs of which he had the honor to be a member. One "The Club," was founded by Sir Joshua Reynolds in 1764. Nearly all its members from that day to this have found a place in the Dictionary of National Biography. The other, "Grillon's" was founded in 1811 to bring together political leaders in a social way and mitigate the damage that London society suffered from the violence of political controversy. The Boswellian notes Asquith has made on some of his evenings at these dining clubs show that their proceedings must have possessed a singular relaxation for leaders immersed in public affairs.

Asquith's interest in everything, novels, plays, poetry, anecdotes of travel, charming young women, art modern and traditional, the movies, and so on continued throughout his life. A more truly civilized being has certainly never filled public office in England. He was strong for "Conferences" that might adjust differences of opinion without public rancors. One of these was a "Constitutional Conference" in 1910 to see what could be done about the House of Lords at the time he had determined that its powers should be curtailed. Hon. W. S. Fielding, the Canadian Minister of Finance was in London at the time and he asked him to attend and tell them something about second chambers in Canada. He records the amazement of everyone on learning that Mr. Fielding had held public office continuously for over twenty-five years, —fortune unknown to British public men in modern times. He gives evidence of a liking for two contemporary Canadian public men, Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen and Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King. Here is a note he made a few years ago: "The Canadian Prime Minister and his wife—Mr. and Mrs. Meighen—came to lunch; very nice people. He

told us not a bad story of a Canadian golfer who when he came in from his round declared: 'I did the first three holes in thirty three, and after that I went to Hell.'" It pleased him also that among the thousands of messages he received after his splendid personal "comeback" in the Paisley election of 1920 was included one from Mr. King in behalf of Canadian liberals.

The second volume of the "Memories and Reflections" is mainly taken up



with the war, and two crises which followed, the Irish civil war and the General strike of 1926. Millions of readers who will never purchase these volumes are already familiar with war diaries and notes, now being published throughout the world in syndicated form. Their importance lies in the fact that they are not only the product of a man than whom none knew more of the actual truth about the Great War, but also the most "subjective" account of what went on behind the scenes which has been given to the world. To get their real significance they must be read in conjunction with three or four of the best of countless war books that have been published since the conflict,—like Sir William Robertson's "Soldiers and Statesmen" and Winston Churchill's magnificent volume known as "The World Crisis." Lord Beaverbrook's "Politicians and the War, 1914-6" is also an excellent guide-book. Undoubtedly there have been many suppressions in matters relating to Britain's Allies, which might give international offence. But there are few suppressions with regard to Britain's own management of the war, by an amazingly shrewd judge of character, with a sense of humor which never failed him. They show the super-human task Asquith had to perform in reconciling various points of view at a time when no one was actually conversant with what modern warfare meant.

He is staunch in his defence of Lord Kitchener, and goes very near to accusing Lord (at first Sir John) French of deliberate untruth in his volume, "1914." He is enthusiastic in his praise of the services of Sir William Robertson during the period when he served as Chief of Staff and of Sir John Cowans the Quarter-Master General. Sir Douglas Haig he also held in high esteem. The most censorious page in a very urbane book is that in which he deals with Sir Henry Wilson, who through his influence with Lloyd George intrigued Sir William Robertson out of his position. Wilson he says was the plotter chiefly responsible for the "Curragh incident" early in 1914, and when he (Asquith) became himself

Minister of War after that mutiny he felt that he would have been amply justified in shipping him off to cool his head and heels:

Where the remote Bermudas ride,
In ocean's bosom unespied.

"But" he says "I was anxious to promote a temper of appeasement, and I had a genuine appreciation of his military qualities. He had large and readily available stores of technical knowledge and, as I can testify from his occasional appearances before the Committee on Imperial Defence, when provided with a pointed and a large-scale map, he was a most instructive and entertaining lecturer. But his qualities were marred by some serious defects. He was voluble, impetuous, and an indefatigable intriguer. As his diaries, which the misplaced devotion of friends has disclosed to the world, abundantly show, he was endowed by Nature with a loose tongue, and he was in the habit of wielding a still looser pen; and, as compared for instance with a man like Kitchener, he was singularly deficient on the professional side in prescience and sound judgment."

Asquith is almost as severe, though in a different way, with Admiral Lord Fisher. A document published now for the first time shows that Fisher was clearly on the verge of insanity when he provoked a political crisis by retiring from the post of First Sea Lord early in 1915. Winston Churchill was unaware of his document when he wrote the first volume of "The World Crisis" and in fact did not know of its existence until Sept. of 1927. Fisher demanded supreme naval control of the conduct of the war, and the banishment of all naval and civil functionaries then connected with the Admiralty. A more supreme instance of the disease of megalomania it would be difficult to discover.

Yet it was at this time that Bonar Law and leading Conservatives chose to make the immortal "Jacky" their hero and to precipitate the crisis which brought about the first Coalition. Asquith did not show the document even to his colleagues. Had he been a smaller man he could have not only crushed the stormy petrel Fisher but had made the Tories ridiculous.

The narrative of the crisis involved in the second crisis and Coalition of December 1916 which led to his own downfall under humiliating circumstances at a time when he was overcome with grief at the recent death of his son Raymond, Asquith leaves to the sentiment and truthful Marquis of Crewe. The latter who after it was over, made a memorandum on the whole affair for the use of future historians. The charge is clearly made that Lloyd George sought to exploit existing apprehensions for his own political ends. Memoranda by the Marquis of Lansdowne and Lord Robert Cecil, show how widespread were the reasons for the pessimism that prevailed in the war cabinet. Back of it all lay the instability of Russia, Russia's secretiveness, unworkableness and inefficiency were a cause of anxiety at the very beginning of the war, and long before the revolution of March 1917, well informed men like Lansdowne and Robert Cecil were certain of her early collapse. The leading Conservatives however were courteous in their dealings with Asquith,—the ruthless one was Lloyd George who demanded the Premiership for himself. We now know that the crisis was more or less imaginary. The German war books show that at this very time the General staff was urging on the Kaiser the unwelcome intelligence that Ger-



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Drawing by Rockwell Kent for Marcus & Co., Jewellers, New York.



GOETHE AT THE AGE OF 68
"Goethe," by Emil Ludwig, will be reviewed in an early issue of Saturday Night.

many could not possibly win the war. For a full eighteen months conditions did not improve under Lloyd George,—1917 was the blackest of the war years from the allied point of view. The only optimistic event was Gen. Maude's success in Mesopotamia, already provided for before Asquith left office. But for two years or more the great Liberal leader had to endure abuse and humiliation. In the "Coupon election" of December, 1918, he was badly defeated in East Fife which he had represented for 32 years, by posters which read "Asquith nearly lost you the War. Are you going to let him spoil the Peace?" He still remained leader of the crushed and decimated Liberals and in 1920 scored a magnificent triumph in the Paisley bye-election, where he enunciated the policy of Dominion Home Rule for Ireland, finally adopted by Lloyd George, Lord Birkenhead and other leaders. Had his views been adopted then, countless lives and millions of pounds worth of property would have been saved. In 1923 Lloyd George, who by this time had been cast from office by his Conservative colleagues in the Coalition, came back under Asquith's banner. In the general election of that year the new Baldwin administration was defeated on the following showing: Conservatives, 258; Labor 191, Liberals, 156. This left Asquith and the Liberals in possession of the balance of power, and Asquith was in a position to nominate the next Prime Minister. Conservative interests pleaded with him to join forces with Stanley Baldwin. "It was" he says, "a novel experience for me, after being seven years the favorite target for Tory and Coalition vituperation, that I should now be suddenly acclaimed in the same quarters as a potential Saviour of Society."

He decided that the Labor party should have its chance, on these grounds "If a Labor Government is ever to be tried in this country, as it will, sooner or later, it could hardly be tried under safer conditions". When it was obvious that Ramsay MacDonald could not efficiently carry on government he withdrew his support and the general elections of 1924, which brought the Conservatives back to power, ensued. As was inevitable he himself was badly defeated in the industrial constituency of Paisley. When the news of his defeat was published, His Majesty King George spontaneously seized on the occasion to demonstrate the affection in which he and his father King Edward had always held the former Prime Minister by tendering a peerage, which might preserve to the nation Asquith's parliamentary genius with-

out imposing on him the anxieties of political battle. This offer after due deliberation was accepted. Asquith's last important act as leader of the Liberal party was to tender to the Baldwin Administration its hearty support during the General Strike of May, 1926. In this he had the support of Sir John Simon, who lent invaluable aid to Stanley Baldwin in this crisis, and a sharp passage at arms between himself and Lloyd George, who had remained neutral, followed. Six months later, after physical warnings that his fighting days were over, he resigned the leadership and was overwhelmed at the tributes to his long career of service that came from unexpected quarters. The most beautiful and intimate letter was that of Stanley Baldwin his political opponent. It was full of memorable sentences, two of which only can be quoted:

"I don't think that anyone who has not been a Prime Minister can realize the essential and ultimate loneliness of that position."

"Secure in the respect and affection of your friends, indeed of all Englishmen whose respect and affection are worth having, may you have as many years of peace and happy rest as you desire and not one more!"

The end came sixteen months later, on February 15th of this year. Asquith's last political speech was made at Greenock, Scotland, on Oct. 15th, 1926, when he said farewell to public life and enunciated the principles of Liberalism as he understood them—"the preservation and extension of liberty in every sphere of our national life, and the subordination of class interests to the interests of the community."

This doctrine is of course as inimical to the views of the modern advocates of class warfare as to those of the ancient forces of aristocratic privilege.

"AN Outline of Aesthetics" is the title of a People's Institute "Lectures-in-Print" series of five volumes, to be published about the middle of October by W. W. Norton & Co. The separate volumes are: "The World, the Arts and the Artist," by Irwin Edman; "The Judgment of Literature," by Henry Wells; "The Mirror of the Passing World," by M. Cecil Allen; "With Eyes of the Past," by Henry Ladd; and "Scientific Method in Aesthetics," by Thomas Munro. Philip Youtz, with whom the idea for the series originated, has written an introduction to each volume. The aim of the authors has been to make a fresh approach to the subject of aesthetics and to discuss it without technical claptrap. If they really can do that, more power to them.



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BY NATHANIEL A. BENSON.

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more bizarre leaflets of the West Coast
might call Arthur Stringer old-
fashioned, for he is one of few of the
survivors in a land where poets have
turned from artistry to cultism. How-
ever, with Edwin Arlington Robinson
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can poets of today turning back to the
grand old forms of poetry, Stringer is
not alone. For, above all, he is no acro-
bat on the verbal trapeze, he is un-
questionably a literary artist, one who
loves words for the beauty within them-
selves.

The first half of "A Woman at Dusk"
is rich in that romantic sensuous style
of poetry which marked his earlier
work, and in the latter half this is deep-
ened to the tone of the mature philoso-
pher. In his meditative and more meta-
physical poems, there is a ripeness of
thought and a final power of expression
that treats with metrical dignity and
ease the most intricate enigmas that
confront the poet who seeks the solu-
tion of man's significance and destiny.
He does not ramble nor grow inco-
herent, he is never bewitched by the
music of his own diction, and conse-
quently he never bewilders the reader.
There is a directness of sincerity, a
power of summation, and a perfect clar-
ity of statement in his work.

The title-poem is a powerful study of
a Mona Lisa in the shadows, and shows
Stringer to be capable of deep analysis
and psychological insight into feminine
character, as well as the poet of lines
like:

"High Troy becomes a path for Helen's
feet
And Egypt for a kiss is thrown away,"
and:
"Out of the gloom I see your white face
yearn



DOROTHY PARKER



ARTHUR STRINGER

As silence yearns for music, or the sea
For morning waits."

".....and infinite
You are, because of infinite desires."
And best of all: "then the rose
Is full, and soft the moonlight on the
sea."

Perhaps the most memorable poem
of the volume is "The Child Mummy of
Saccara" with this striking verse:
"Kings and prophets knew their day,
Empires rose and empires waned,
Tyre and Memphis passed away,
But a child you still remained."

"Helen After Ilium" contains some
splendid lines of beauty:
"The opal eddies where the languid
oars
Dipped slow and spent their strength
and dipped again,
The prow of carven cypress that plunged
on
Through incommunicable loneliness."

In the volume are graceful lyrics,
several finished sonnets, notable among
these "The Awakening," a bitter satire
"A Character," and a poem of delightful
fantasy, "The Children's Theatre." Best
of all is the fact that throughout the
volume one catches glimpses of a spirit
that is without content, wandering,
searching, wondering, doubting and un-
satisfied:

"The uncertain shadows wherein to and
fro
There stalks a veiled ghost that will not
rest;
The star-crossed passions, and the
thrush of hate,
The old inmedicable human woe....."

Mrs. Parker Fires Ahead

"Sunset Gun," by Dorothy Parker;
Boni & Liveright-McLean & Smithers,
Toronto; \$2.00.

BY LOUISE MASON

FOR your own sake if you have not
met her before, let me introduce to
you Dorothy Parker, armed with her
"Sunset Gun." She came to me as a
priceless find on one of those days when
a swift demise in front of a street car,
or some other method of complete ex-
tinction, would appear to be the only
cure "for what ails you." Of course, on
such occasions the normal person soon
realizes that what his system craves is
not death but a square meal, or an op-
portunity to sleep the clock around.
Now I would present another cure to
this suffering race of fast-livers, in the
sprightly writings of the said Dorothy
Parker, who appears to have a first
hand knowledge of every known human
emotion, or desire, and deals with them
in such fashion as to leave the most
confirmed pessimist firmly convinced
that nothing can ever be as bad as it
seems. Or at any rate it has its com-
pensations. If you doubt it just listen
to—

PARTIAL COMFORT

Whose love is given over-well
Shall look on Helen's face in hell,
Whilst they whose love is thin and
wise

May view John Knox in paradise.
Probably you don't agree with her
theology. It is quite possible she doesn't
believe it either. Nevertheless, she pos-
sesses the unique knack of picturing
the worst side of things, and yet mak-
ing you feel that even if life is mad
and bad, it is never really sad; that
even tragedy can be funny if you get
the right slant on it. For example

SWAN SONG

First you are hot,
Then you are cold;
And the best you have got
Is the fact you are old.
Labor and hoard,
Worry and wed;
And the biggest reward
Is to die in bed.
A long time to sweat,
A little while to shiver,
It's all you'll get—
Where's the nearest river.
Not only can she laugh at life, and
help you to do the same; but, a more
unusual achievement, she can laugh at
herself. As a concession to the man
from Missouri behold:

ON BEING A WOMAN

Why is it when I am in Rome
I'd give an eye to be at home.
But when on native earth I be,
My soul is sick for Italy?
And why with you, my love, my lord,
Am I spectacularly bored,
But do you up and leave me—then
I scream to have you back again?
In these days of "Modern poets"
whose brain children appear to have
escaped in their nighties without taking
a bath, it is most refreshing to discover
a genuine modern writer who can, and
does, combine rhyme with reason, pre-
sents facts minus filth, and clothes her
ideas in true poetic garb. There is also
a dramatic quality in her verse which
one senses in the delicious jibe at mas-
culine egotism called:

SECOND LOVE

"So surely is she mine," you say, and
turn
Your quick and steady mind to
things—
To bills and bonds, and talk of what
men earn—
And whistle up the stairs, of even-
ings.
And do you see a dream behind my
eyes,
Or ask a simple question twice of
me—
"Thus women are," you say; for men
are wise
(Continued on Next Page)

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modern writers, in the hun-
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the cells to share his degra-
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years' correspondence on
birth control.

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And tolerant, in their security.
How shall I count the midnights I
have known
When calm you turn to me, nor
feel me start,
To find my easy lips upon your own
And know my breast beneath your
rhythmic heart.

Your god defer the day I tell you this:
My lad, my lad, it is not you I kiss.

It would not be fair to quote more
from "Sunset Gun," which is her 1928
book of verse, but there are many
others in the slim volume, all equally
piquant; and she has another earlier
book of poetry called "Enough Rope" of
similar style and brilliance.

"A Daniel Come to Judgment"

"Jane Welsh and Jane Carlyle," by
Elizabeth Drew; Cape-Nelson, Toronto;
\$2.50.

BY S. H. HOOKE.

EVER since James Anthony Froude
told tales out of school a Homeric
battle has raged over the corpse of
Jane Carlyle. The tender-minded Tro-
jans have sided, not with the lady as
they should by rights have done, but
with Thomas, while the skeptical tough-
minded Greeks have stood by Jane who
smoked tobacco, could swear like a
trooper, and snapped her fingers at hell.

Now we have Elizabeth Drew, de-
scending upon the combatants like a
goddess, no doubt Athene, out of her
cloud; or shall we say like Portia, a
Daniel come to judgment, with due in-
tent to end this long Trojan warfare.
For it must be confessed that Miss
Drew's book has a certain Olympian
calm, a certain lawyer-like analysis of
the evidence for and against the plain-
tiff, a certain judicial weightiness of
manner in her summing up of the case.
I think she would kindly but firmly
have advised the parties to settle it
out of court, as there seemed to be so
much to be said on both sides.

The book is a good book, but its vir-
tues are its faults. A Daniel come to
judgment is apt to be a tough morsel
for the lions, and Miss Drew is so in-
tent upon holding the scales of justice
even, that her book just fails to be that
portrait of the living, fascinating, ex-
asperating Jane that the author of
Ariel could give us if he would.

Miss Drew knows her sources well,
and does her work very competently.
We discover the physical causes of the
anguish-sharpened pen, such as de-
fective sight, bad digestion, utterly un-
hygienic habits, pills consumed by the
gross, and all the mess of general un-
healthiness which our Victorian grand-
mothers managed to survive. The myth
of Carlyle's sexual impotence is very
gravely discussed in the best judicial
manner, and left undecided, with the
balance leaning in favour of the pro-
phet, one of the most important pieces
of evidence being a characteristic
Janian phrase from a letter of Mrs.
Oliphant. Mrs. Oliphant had remarked,
after a discussion of the domestic rela-
tions of the distinguished people of the
period, that Mr. Carlyle seemed to be
the only virtuous philosopher of the
time. Upon which Jane replied, "My
dear, if Mr. Carlyle's digestion had been
stronger, there is no saying what he
might have been." But Miss Drew has
no evidence to produce, nor does it
seem probable that any will appear,
unless by some happy chance Jane's
letters to her mother should be dis-
covered.

To those who already know the let-
ters and the main outlines of the Car-
lyle controversy this book will bring
nothing new. But to those who are not
yet familiar with the most fascinating
of the brilliant letter-writers of the
early Victorian period this book will
render the real service of a careful
and painstaking introduction to "an
inescapable woman," as an American
actress described her. Miss Drew's
summary is worth quoting,—"A living,
human, baffling paradox! So loving and
so cynical, so sympathetic and so hard,
so intolerant and so patient, so kind
and so cruel, so clear-sighted and so
blind."

A Cluster of Gems

(Continued from Page 5)

does not destroy but heightens the love
for the other.

Mr. Manhood can write this:

"A great hand of cloud hurried the



JANE WELSH CARLYLE IN THE
YEAR OF HER MARRIAGE.
Miniature by Kenneth Macleay, 1826.

last night out of the sky and the har-
vest night bloomed in all its soft per-
fection. A swan glided like a dream
motive across the lake and was lost in
the piled velvet beyond. The weeds
of the lake became silver lace laid on
steel. Now and then the reflected
moon quivered into perfect maltese
cross and was whole again. Snipe bur-
ied the silence; a brown owl gurgled
softly. A vole plopped into the lake,
ripples widening like the petals of an
impulsive flower."

And, in a different mood, this:

"Bit by bit he painted my poor An-
nie, making her more terrible than she
really was. I could have screamed. It
was as if I was all naked, too. He
didn't paint the bed in his accursed
picture. Annie was lying among rotted
leaves. Water was dripping. A rat
was grinning at her. You could see her
rotting, too. For hours my Annie lay
there. This Burke (the artist) stood
admiring the daub, chatting about flesh
tints, contrasting dead flesh with dead
leaves."

It is the flexible style, also, which
makes the book intensely interesting.
His work irresistibly calls up that of
T. F. Powys, although the style of the
latter is a sombre thing, like rotting
leaves in a dense forest. Yet there is
a strange beauty in it, too, and this is
the link between the two writers. Mr.

Manhood, however, possesses a quality
less evident in T. F. Powys. His ima-
gery is startlingly vivid, his similes like
sudden evocations, and it is this quality
which makes his style so peculiarly in-
dividual.

Great Britain is a matrix from which
comes much that adheres to old norms
but there are also those who are facing
new horizons; whose work is branch-
ing out towards the new and yet is
rooted deep in the best of the old. It is
a pleasure to say that Mr. Manhood is
one of these.

France in Ferment

(Continued from Page 4)

sorry role. Hesitating at every decisive
moment, unable to propose any remedy
to meet a terrible economic crisis, op-
posing with blind obstinacy all the ex-
ceptional measures which an unpar-
alleled situation demanded, they took
refuge in artful tricks of procedure and
went down to defeat before the uncom-
promising Mountain. The outstanding
figures on the revolutionary stage—
Merat, Danton, Lafayette, Dumouriez,
Hébert and the rest—appear in familiar
garb with Marat less repugnant and
Danton more blustering. It is when we
are introduced to Robespierre that we
must needs rub our eyes, for this arch-
villain of over a century is no longer a
villain. The sea-green incorruptible one
is here quite respectable! "His elo-
quence, instinct with sincerity, was
capable of lifting the debate to a higher
plane and unmasking trickery." Coura-
geous always, "his rigorous probity
and repugnance for anything resem-
bling intrigue" gained him his marked
ascendancy over the populace. He was
no communist. He desired to set limits
to the rights of property and prevent
its abuse but he never dreamt of abol-
ishing it. When he became a member of
the Committee of Public Safety he
brought to it "his rare personal quali-
ties, his coolness and courage, his acute
insight, his formidable eloquence, his
remarkable faculty for organization,
and his entire disinterestedness."

This comprehensive and illuminating
volume is not for an idle moment, for
it is one of those books which, in the
words of Bacon, must be chewed and
digested.

The Book of the
Year in Canada.

JAMES WOLFE: Man and Soldier

By W. T. Waugh

Professor of History at
McGill University

Nearly a score of years have
passed since there appeared
the last complete life of
Wolfe and in that time
material of utmost impor-
tance concerning his history
and his times, has come to
light. Professor Waugh has
selected from these new
sources and from old authen-
tic sources, the material
from which he has woven
this intensely interesting
new story of that brief but
astonishing career.

The Ideal Soldier

The Conquest of Quebec was
the most picturesque inci-
dent in the life of Wolfe but
by no means the only im-
portant one. To him is due
the credit for transmuting
the spirit of the British
army and founding the tra-
ditions on which fighting
men of British blood built
up their good qualities and
achievements.

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CONCERNING the extraordinary care exercised by the late Senator Albert J. Beveridge in preparing his "Abraham Lincoln," the publishers, Houghton, Mifflin Company, have this to say:

"Having located and obtained what seemed of importance, he would write the chapter in its first form, or draft. That was a preliminary stage, for he would work over his material again and again, rewriting the entire chapter many times—a single chapter in the second volume was rewritten fifteen times—until it had taken a shape which appeared to him fairly complete in contents, but still wanting the finish of a

last revision. In that form he submitted it to recognized experts in the different phases of the history, asking, or rather urging them to correct misstatements of fact, or wrong inferences, or an unconscious bias of treatment."

As originally planned by Senator Beveridge, the biography was to have been in four volumes, but only two of these had been completed at the time of the Senator's death. These two volumes cover the life of Lincoln down to the close of the famous Lincoln-Douglas debates, which led to Lincoln's nomination for the Presidency.

The Poetic Muse in Canada

(Continued from Page 3)

scious of many problems in the world, though his versification of them was not wholly successful as poetry, in a few fine lyrics he showed an austerity of feeling and a use of words as materials, as though they were being used for the first time, which is one of the essentials of poetry. E. J. Pratt went further, and almost seemed to escape the issue of poetry. In "The Witches' Brew" he turns versifying skill into material of humor and his best flights have an air of burlesque. He is very successful in what he tried to do. In any case, it seems likely that Bliss Carman will be the last of Canadian poets to solemnly assume the role of bard, and preach about its significance or listen to sermons from trees almost as often as he writes beautiful lyrics.

These achievements are not negligible; they will mark in history an epoch of our literature. I have omitted the names of several women writers whose intelligence, generally speaking, exceeds their creative gifts: Katherine Hale, Constance Lindsay Skinner, Mrs. Livesay and Mrs. Dalton. There are none of our poets who assume the proportions of greatness in the literature of the world at present, and it is unlikely that the future will change that estimate. But there should be no stigma attached to the name or office of minor poet. Minor poetry contains some of the finest, the most beautiful work of the world. We have done the best we could under the circumstances. Had we the courage of our experience, we might have produced a Burns; by which I mean a poet drawing his inspiration from the soil. It is yet to be shown that the combative sense of inferiority engendered among people accustomed to being hived together can produce a great poet. Our next poet may write of the city, but he will not rise from it. Carl Sandburg finds beauty and majesty in Chicago, but he was not born there. His very name I feel sure, arouses a shudder among my readers. That is why we have no Burns, no Sandburg: the fallacy that only certain traditionally sanctified objects are poetical would make progress impossible. Nothing, not poetry or dreams, can exist except on the basis of reality. As long as we flinch from contact with the actual, we shall go without great poetry, and our verses will become more and more nearly dead matter.

But aren't we getting away from all that? In a measure we are. And what hope for the future? The new poets read omnivorously, they are alive to new currents of human activity, they are not afraid of life. But the life they are given to observe is not rich in human values as that of Burns was, nor in machine values as that of Sandburg. We have Edward Sapir, who has probably written more fine metaphysical lyrics than anyone else, though he has

never published a volume. Elsa Gidlow probes consciously the old mystery that enchanted Sappho. Frank Oliver Call writes sound homespun sonnets of Quebec. Francis Beatrice Taylor occasionally reaches a fine integrity and spiritual passion. A. J. M. Smith sends his mind groping among concepts and emotions, of which he weaves expressionist lyrics well received in the advanced American literary periodicals. Dorothy Livesay in charmingly tacit lyrics seeks to match the ineffable word with obscure and evanescent intimations. In these people we hope.

The Rustic Triumphant

"The Invader" by Hilda Vaughan; Harper-Mussons, Toronto; 339 pages; \$2.50.

BY G. C. MONTURE.

THIS is the third book of Miss Vaughan's dealing with rural Wales, that section of Britain so little known to readers other than those familiar with Borrow's "Wild Wales." Her first book, "The Battle to the Weak," received the highest praise from English and American critics; this one is infinitely better, being almost entirely free from the tragic gloominess and seeming hopelessness which dominated the first.

It is a rapidly moving story of the proverbial hatred of the Welsh tenants for the English landlord class, who to them are foreigners and invaders. This hostility is made greater by the poverty and harshness of their lives. And yet, running throughout is a charming love story, and the reader is left with a sense of a happy ending.

Daniel Evans, middle-aged bachelor and sheep-raiser, whose sole ambition is to own the farm "Plas Newydd" on which his family have been tenants for generations, finds himself within a year of realizing his desire. Suddenly, he is given notice to vacate by an English spinster, Miss Webster, who has but lately inherited the farm. She has been a teacher in a woman's agricultural college, and her patronizing behaviour, as well as her contempt for the Welsh rustic whom she makes no attempt to understand, causes her to be heartily hated in the countryside. Daniel, who has moved with his old mother to a neighbouring farm, induces his friends to make life miserable for the spinster. Her sheep are coursed, her hedges broken down, and cattle turned into her fields. Even her servants are traitors to their salt and betray her plans to the enemy. So overwrought does she become that she misses her one chance of possible happiness.

On the other hand, her companion, Monica Wood, by her sympathy and charm, wins the affection of the countryside. It is her wooing by the country doctor, who has become disillusioned by the war and a woman, that furnishes the love theme.

Praise must be given to Miss Vaughan for creating real breathing people who possess faults, ambitions, endearing traits and traits quite the reverse. The character of Daniel Evans is amazingly delineated, his vindictiveness and hypocritical craftiness repel even while one's sympathy goes out to him. Consequently, his punishment of being forced into marriage with a designing shrew who allows him to seduce her, seems well deserved.

Perhaps the greatest charm of Miss Vaughan's writing is her happy faculty of making one see places without describing them. The reader closes the book with a feeling of having been intimately acquainted with the homes and hills of these sturdy Welsh farmers, and yet it would be difficult to find many lines of actual description.



SIR HARRY LAUDER

Whose recollections, entitled, "Roamin' in the Gloamin'" have just been published

IN this new book "Spies," to be published early in October by the Macmillan Company, Joseph Gollomb has told spy stories of the great war and of earlier wars. Mata Hari, the dancer, is one of the figures in the book. Stieber, the leader of Bismarck's army of spies, is another. And Schulmeister, Napoleon's chief of spies, is a third. Mr. Gollomb is the author of "The Portrait Invisible" and other mystery stories.



OLD MAN'S HEAD

One of the many delightful sketches by Borough Johnson in his illuminating volume, "The Technique of Pencil Drawing," published by Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons, Toronto; \$6.00.

Napoleon Again

"The Story of Napoleon," by Mabel S. C. Smith; Thomas Crowell Co., New York; \$2.50.

BY P. E. THORNELOE.

MANY stories of the life of Napoleon have been written and in almost every one there is found some new perspective from which to view that remarkable man. Mrs. Mabel S. C. Smith has been recognized for years as an authority on French history. She has previously written "Twenty Centuries of Paris" and collaborated in a revision of Duray's History of France, in addition to her well known "Maid of Orleans." She aims to present a realistic picture of Napoleon without prejudice. It is an unbiased presentation and sets down his faults with the same candour that it records his achievements. Her story is vividly and clearly told in a way that enables the reader to judge for himself of the Corsican's greatness and weakness. She makes no attempt to either justify or criticize his moral quality. It is a study made for the benefit of the present generation with a consciousness of its relation to our own times. In a short foreword to the book, Ida M. Tarbell writes "The story of Napoleon needs to be retold for each successive generation. It becomes more significant as the years go on and the experiences of people with self-government accumulate enabling them to judge more intelligently both its possibilities and its weaknesses. Particularly does it demonstrate the limitations of even the most highly endowed leaders, the delusions in the glory of war, the immense superiority of reforms secured through the sure, if slow, operation of orderly, moral forces to those secured by arms."

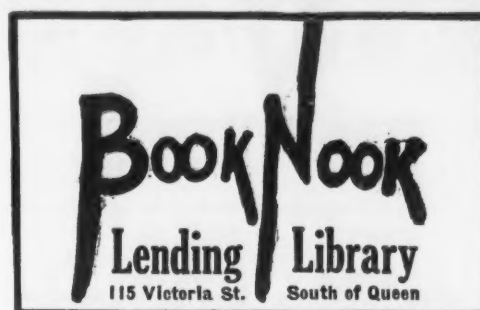
Napoleon's life is traced from his

birth in Ajaccio in the island of Corsica on the 15th of August, 1769, to the bringing of his body back to France on December 15th, 1840, nineteen years after his death in St. Helena and placing it in a sarcophagus under the Dome of the Invalides. His early life in Corsica is described where as a gawky unattractive school boy he showed the tendencies that were later to make him a great leader. The author draws attention to the fact of his admittance to one of the royal schools of France, at Brienne as proof that Napoleon was not of lowly birth, as is sometimes believed. The royal schools were established for the free education of the children of impoverished noblemen who could prove that they had belonged to the nobility for four generations. That Charles Bonaparte was able to bring this proof establishes the fact that he came of the nobility. Later Napoleon was placed in Military School in Paris where he was introduced to social as well as military life in a fitting manner. From the beginning of his career in 1793-95 the story deals with the various steps by which he reached the pinnacle of his fame and then accomplished his own downfall. His various love affairs are not given any place in this book. He said of himself "I am a different man from other men, the laws of morality and decorum do not apply to me," but he allowed no woman to deflect him in the slightest degree from the course which his ambition bade him pursue. Josephine whom he sacrificed to his ambition remained the one real love of his life and to her he said he owed the only happy moments he had ever known.

The chapters telling of his return to Paris from Elba, and "The Hundred Days" are thrilling and the last chapter "The Sum of the Qualities" gives a concise comparison of the various characteristics of the man. Interest is added to the story by the illustrations, sixteen plates in full color from unusually good paintings by French masters.

THE charge most commonly brought against present-day literary criticism is that it is too urbane. Nowadays authors of established reputation can produce books of inferior quality without much risk of reading any comment that will wring their withers, and most new writers may count on a reception that, to say the least, is generous to their faults. The bludgeon, as a critical weapon, seems to have become obsolete. There has accordingly been much talk about the unexpected revival in the Quarterly Review of the "savage and tartar" tradition of the time when that periodical "killed Keats." Its current issue contains an article surpassing in scathing irony and invective anything that has appeared in a high-class review for a long while. The author is Sir Andrew Macphail of McGill University, and his topic is "The Diaries of Field Marshal Sir Henry Wilson." The analysis to which the diaries and the diarist are here subjected is so devast-

tating that it has been described as a flaying and dissecting rather than a mere humdrum hanging and quartering. It leaves scarcely a rag of Wilson's reputation left.



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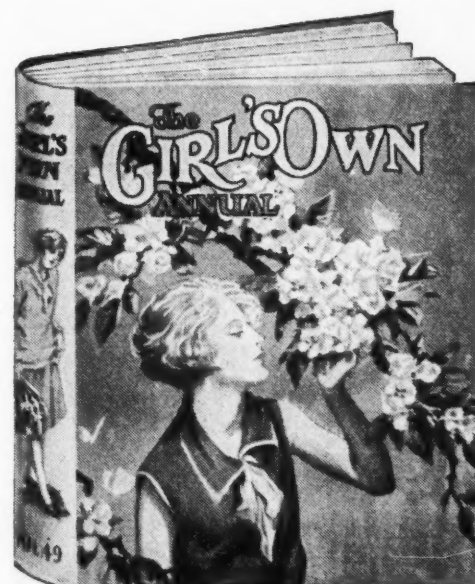
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"Isabel rode straight up to him and, shooting past, touched the rump of his mount with her riding whip. A cry sprang from the mouth of the handsome horseman."

Page 39, "Our Daily Bread"

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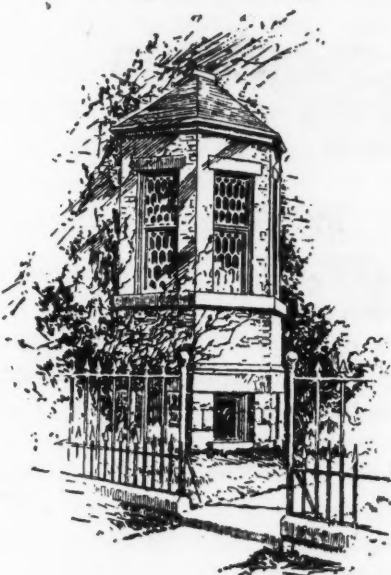
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EDITORIALS



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25 to 36

Women's Section
37 to 48

Financial Section
49 to 60

This Week:- *Autumn Li* Supplement—*Britain's Economic Position*—*Newfoundland and Confederation*—*Tariff Board Activities*—*Divergent Views of Coal Interests*—*Bouquet of Brides*

The FRONT PAGE

The Death of John R. Robinson

The late John R. Robinson, editor of the Toronto "Evening Telegram" who passed away after a long illness on September 28th was the last survivor but one of the group of editors who guided the destinies of the Toronto newspapers in the very early nineties, and which included Christopher Bunting of the "Mail"; John S. Willison of the "Globe"; David Creighton of the "Empire"; Thomas A. Greg of the "News" and E. E. Sheppard of SATURDAY NIGHT. W. F. Maclean of the "World" alone remains. They were a varied group of personalities, but all possessed emphatic individuality. Mr. Robinson was the most unique of the group, for he was the master of the pungent paragraph in a degree unexcelled by any of his contemporaries except W. F. Maclean. His verbal style was almost pugilistic and no article which came from his pen lacked "punch".

He was a very young man, when in 1888, the late John Ross Robertson made him editor of the "Telegram" in succession to the late Alexander Pirie, but he had already enjoyed several years of journalistic experience in Guelph where he was reared, and in Toronto. It was his originality as a paragrapher which gained for him the appointment, but he had already shown great capacity as a news editor. Unlike many editorial writers he was throughout his active career remarkably gifted with the news getting sense. His journalistic methods were in a measure a survival of the provincial journalism of Ontario in the seventies and eighties, when in most of the smaller cities of Ontario the columns of the daily newspapers were enlivened by jeers and assaults of local interest. Thus it was the tradition in Guelph to make fun of Orangeville and in Toronto to jibe at Hamilton and vice versa. Such methods did no real harm to anybody and added to the gaiety of existence for the man on the street, a type which it may be added, Mr. Robinson understood thoroughly. Later when he carried these methods into national politics the experiment was more hazardous, especially in view of the mixture of creeds and races which constitute the fabric of Canadian society. It was as impossible for Quebec to understand Mr. Robinson and the "Telegram" as it was for Mr. Robinson to understand Quebec.

Mr. Robinson's journalistic talent was backed by a strong emotionalism that in the end proved dangerous to his health, and made him a violent partizan not in a party sense but in his attitude toward individuals. Thus he was as strong in his hatreds as in his admirations. But his goodness of heart and sympathy with distress, were never open to question. An instance of this was when during the war he planned and completed the details of an exposure of an impudent corruptionist as ever disgraced political life in Toronto, but when he learned that this man's son had been killed in battle he destroyed the form containing it, and never brought up the matter again. Despite his dogmatic attitude toward most matters he was entirely devoid of vanity or "side". He treated the youngest reporter as fraternally as the oldest of his newspaper contemporaries. The power he built up as a municipal influence was well known to everyone, and for many of the later years of his life he was the power behind the throne in the City Council chamber. His ability to make or break municipal aspirants was not always wisely employed but was evidence of a personal authority, in which he had no predecessor and will have no successor. One of the charming things about Mr. Robinson personally was the beauty of his family life; and one of the secrets of the success of the "Telegram" with the public during the forty years of his incumbency was the way in which this sentiment of the home was reflected in its columns.

Peace River Prospects

Though it may not satisfy those who for some time have been earnestly agitating for the immediate construction of a railway outlet for the Peace River country to the Pacific Coast, the purchase by the C. P. R. of Alberta's five government owned railways bodes well for the future of that very fertile area. The purchase, in which Canadian National Railways may participate on a fifty-fifty basis if its executives so elect, is an excellent bargain for Alberta, and should win the applause of all shades of political opinion for the economic foresight of Hon. Mr. Brownlee, Premier of that Province. Though Alberta is not entirely reimbursed for all she has expended in the construction of these railways she receives a substantial sum which should go a long way toward stabilizing the provincial finances and putting them in a satisfactory condition.

The participation of the C. N. R. awaits the return to Canada of Sir Henry Thornton, who, after his visit to the Peace River country last year was most favorably impressed with the future prospects of that "last West" as it is sometimes called. But the utterances of President E. W. Beatty of the C. P. R. show that in any event his corporation is willing to go ahead single-handed in the development of those prospects. It is even possible that it is eager to do so.

The consummation of the deal indicates a new spirit in Alberta itself. A few years ago when its United Farmers' Government was first returned to power, opposition to corporations generally and the C. P. R. especially, was in some quarters so fanatical, that the mere suggestion of negotiations of this kind would have caused a political mutiny. But with her many policies looking toward physical development and social welfare, Alberta has been in no position to cut off its nose to spite its face by facing year after year deficits in connection with its publicly-owned railways, and providing reserves for replacements and the many capital charges that arise in connection with the shortest railways. The people of Alberta and indeed of Canada generally will profit by the better ser-



"ORANGE AND SILVER"

One of the recent acquisitions of the Toronto Art Gallery. It is the work of an English artist, Rosalie Emslie, and came to Canada as part of the British Loan collection at the Canadian National Exhibition. The total effect of the orange chiton jacket with silver accessories is notably beautiful in handling.

vices that incorporation with one or both of the great national systems—can provide.

The mileage involved in the purchase reaches the total of 900 miles. Of this 182 miles is made up by three short lines but the more important lines absorbed, and those which tap the great and hardly developed Northland are the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway which runs northeasterly to Grand Prairie and has two branches penetrating the Peace River block aggregating in all 422 miles; and the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway which runs northerly 296 miles to Athabasca Landing where it touches the mighty waters of the Athabasca River. If all reports are true the fertility of the Peace River country equals or perhaps surpasses that of any area ever previously opened to settlement in Canada. This fertility is not merely due to the long sunlight of those latitudes, but to the fact that the climate is more equable than in certain of the older settled regions of the West. This circumstance is due to the fact that the great wall of mountains between the Alberta and the Pacific Ocean grows narrower in its northern projection and the balmy airs of the Japan Current penetrate farther inland.

The Pacific Coast Outlet

The aspiration of many progressive British Columbians has been for a railway which would give the immense potentialities of the Peace River country direct connection with the Pacific Coast. But it is plain from the public statement made by President Beatty that for the present at least Edmonton must remain the outlet. Many citizens of Vancouver desire that a link be built, hooking up the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia line with British Columbia's own enterprise, the Pacific and Great Eastern Railway which runs north-easterly from Vancouver and terminates "nowhere" so to speak. There are engineering difficulties in connection with this proposition which justify Mr. Beatty in describing it as a tremendous undertaking that possibly would not be justified. The chief of these difficulties is that the rivers run the wrong way and that great chasms would have to be bridged with works demanding an impossible outlay.

This however does not banish the hopes that some day, as the development and production in the Peace River Block proceed and increase an outlet to the Pacific may ensue. When it comes it will probably take the form of a line to the Portland Canal with Prince Rupert or Port Simpson as the ocean terminal. There is said to be a possible route through Pine Pass that would solve the problem of a Pacific outlet when the time is ripe. Any one who has travelled in the mountains knows that the railway builder cannot lay out his route in a bee line between two given points, as on the prairie, but must worm his way through along passes following the line of least resistance. It took many surveys to locate a clear-way through to the ocean in the original construction of the C. P. R. and the task of finding a reasonably economic

route further north was also difficult for the builders of the Grand Trunk Pacific. With increased knowledge of the northern passes the Peace River country may one day be linked up directly with the Pacific. In the meantime it is a happy omen that for its future development the service of the best railroad talent in the world is assured.

Canadian Art Show at Prague

Canada has been advertised in a unique way at Prague (Praha) the capital of Czechoslovakia where the Sixth International Congress for Art Education was held this past summer. On the initiative of John S. Gordon, a well known Canadian painter, the Art Department of the Hamilton Technical Institute of which he is the head, was represented by a very large display illustrating the work done there. Judging by articles and illustrations in leading publications like "Pestry Tyden" and others, a great deal of interest was aroused by the purely Canadian motif in design which characterized the show. It was pointed out that it was entirely different from the exhibits of the 28 or 30 other countries represented, and many of the critics found it difficult to believe that the entire exhibit came from a single school in one Canadian city. The exhibit was personally visited by President Mazarek of Czechoslovakia who asked Mr. Gordon to explain to him the methods of teaching in vogue in this country.

It is interesting to note that after Canadian Governments had decided not to participate in the Congress the Hamilton Board of Education voted a sum to cover the considerable cost of sending a display from its Technical Institute to Prague, and Mr. and Mrs. Gordon went in charge of it at their own expense. Mr. Gordon is credited with having "put Canada on the map" in Central Europe, for there were visitors from numerous adjacent nations present. He spoke at the opening of the Congress and at many social meetings and conferences thereafter. Many Europeans learned for the first time that Canada is not only a wheat growing country, but possesses large centres of civilization with opportunities for advanced education.

Gen. Currie Returning to McGill

Great satisfaction is felt at McGill University at the news that Sir Arthur Currie's health is restored to such an extent that he will be able very shortly to return, to resume his duties as principal of that University. That satisfaction will be shared in by Sir Arthur's friends and admirers throughout the Dominion—and their name is legion. Dr. C. F. Martin, who is dean of the faculty of Medicine at McGill, has been acting as principal during his absence, and he announced the other day that the principal's health has greatly improved during his stay in Europe and that he is enjoying a vacation in the South of France and will soon be back at McGill. This is excellent hearing, for a

rumor had been going the rounds that Sir Arthur Currie would not return to McGill. However, the announcement just mentioned has set all doubts on the subject at rest, to the unqualified satisfaction of all connected with McGill, whether members of the staff or of the student body.

Sir Arthur after many trials returns to meet a very gratifying circumstance, namely that the registration at McGill, this year, has been extraordinarily heavy, especially in the faculties of arts and commerce. Last year, there was a heavy increase in enrolment, regarded as quite phenomenal at the time. But this year's enrolment—in the faculty of arts, at any rate—is not merely as large as that of last year but has actually exceeded it in numbers.

Noted Civic Official Passes

One of the most noted authorities on the problems of municipal administration passed away on Sept. 28th in William A. Littlejohn, who had been City Clerk of Toronto since February, 1900, and had previously served an apprenticeship of 26 years in that office. The late Mr. Littlejohn came of a North Carolina family which removed to Canada in 1869 to escape the evils which marked the reconstruction period following the American Civil War. He was born of Scottish ancestry in Plymouth, N.C., in 1857 and as a little boy experienced all the distress and humiliation which was the fate of Southern white families in that State after the victory of the North. As a lad of 16 he entered the civic service, and served under three city clerks, the late Stephen Radcliffe, the late Robert Roddy and the late John Beving, Q.C. Under Mr. Beving he was deputy city clerk from 1885 until the death of the latter in 1900 and performed many of the more intricate of the manifold duties of the office.

The public perhaps does not realize the importance of the city clerk's office as the clearing house of all public business, and the source of the orders of the day on which the City Council deliberates. Without efficiency in that office it would be difficult to get civic business implemented at all. There was no municipal problem with which Mr. Littlejohn was not conversant and he has guided the courses of hundreds of aspiring municipal politicians into constitutional channels. The wealth of his experience may be realized from the fact that when he entered the Toronto municipal services in the seventies the population of Toronto was less than 70,000, and covered a comparatively small area. In 1885 when he became deputy it was a little more than 105,000; and in 1900 when he became city clerk it was about 200,000. Augmentation of area and steady increase in population constantly enlarged his duties, but ever-increasing responsibilities were at all points met by Mr. Littlejohn's foresight and efficiency. With the 23 Mayors under whom he had served he enjoyed the most cordial relations and it may be said without exaggeration that few municipalities anywhere have enjoyed the abilities of so able a permanent official.

Montreal Election Protests

Immediately after the last municipal election in Montreal, a whole raft of election petitions were presented. In nearly all the cases, the charges made were the usual ones of "telegraphing", serving liquor to the electors and other like manoeuvres supposed to be highly esteemed by those whose zeal for election is apt to outrun their discretion. As we pointed out at the time, if only a small part of what was alleged in regard to the last municipal election were true, it would make the famous electoral contest at Eatonville, immortalized by Dickens, seem tame and dull and in corrupt in comparison.

However, it may be that the interesting, though possibly not always very edifying, masses of evidences in most of these election cases is not going to be unfolded to the public view. For the first of this formidable series of election contestations came up for hearing in the Superior Court, the other day, before Mr. Justice Coderre, when he dismissed the action to unseat Alderman George Lancalette, of Prefontaine ward. In the petition, as originally presented to the Practice Court, corrupt practices in the conduct of the election were alleged; but that issue was not tried at all in the Superior Court the other day. For the action was met with an exception to its form, in which it was claimed that the proceedings were irregular because the writ in the case was served before a judgment was signed by the judge who ordered the issue of the writ. In other words, the legal cart seems to have been put before the legal horse with a sureness and dexterity almost incomprehensible to the ordinary lay mind, all unversed in the alert astuteness on which the law and its luminaries are apt to pride themselves.

As it happens, the self-same plea has been made in a number of other contestations which are still pending, and it is stated that, if the same ruling is applied to these, the majority of them will be taken off the rolls. It will be irksome to many people if they are thus balked in their laudable desire to learn whether the conduct of elections in Montreal is as pure as the driven snow or not quite so pure as all that!

Opposition to British Immigration

The Province of Quebec sends to Ottawa an almost solid phalanx of supporters of the Liberal Government. That Government protests—we suppose, if we are to give free rein to such aptitude as we may possess for literary quotation, we must here interpolate, "Methinks the lady doth protest too much!"—that it is doing its very utmost to bring suitable British immigrants to Canada. If that be the case, then very strenuous attempts are being made to thwart its efforts among its supporters in that province. For a large section of the French-Canadian press—particularly the Liberal portion of it—is doing all it can to "crab" immigration from Great Britain. The campaign is being conducted along a wide front. The dissatisfied miner-harvesters—but a small proportion of the entire number, and either ingrained loafers or communists, or both, at that—are held up to odium as the typical British

immigrant. "Le Droit," of Ottawa, animadverts on Canadian readiness to "import what comes from the British Isles, even people who, quite clearly, will only make bad citizens." So it goes, all along the line.

In spite of appearances, it is not, in the main, any anti-British animus that is at the bottom of the mechanical chorus that is decrying the British immigrant—it is a sentiment of a character much more business-like than that. The French-Canadian realizes, as we all must, that Canada's supreme need is immigration. Moreover, "L'Evenement," of Quebec, very cogently points the danger of foreign immigration swamping Canadians and British in the West, in these words: "Citizens in the West of British origin are in the proportion of eleven to nine, as far as citizens of strictly foreign origin are concerned. On this calculation, it is clear that Canadians and British are very soon going to be in a minority in the West, since the actual proportion of British immigrants is only one-third of the immigration. This state of things appears to be grave to our compatriots of Anglo-Saxon origin. But is none the less grave for French-Canadians." These are words of sense and sanity with which none need quarrel. In so far as the French Canadian press recognizes that there is need for the incoming of a big population, in order to develop our resources of all kinds, and that there is a very real danger, in the West, of the Canadian and British element being swamped by the foreign elements, strictly so-called, its viewpoint is, it seems to us, unassailable by those who have the interests, not only the present, but the future, interests, of this great country at heart. But the same cannot be said of the campaign of disparagement of immigration from Great Britain that is going on.

That campaign has its origin in the desire of a section of the press that the expenditures by which the Dominion Government is (as it is claimed) attempting to foster British immigration should be diverted to the settlement of French-Canadian farmers in the West, and possibly to the repatriation of French-Canadians at present in the United States. At least, that is how we interpret the language that is being used by "L'Action Catholique" and other papers in Quebec—and we can scarcely think our interpretation is incorrect. Indeed, the present campaign is thought to be but the prelude to a concerted movement to that end, to be made next session by a number of French-Canadian members of Parliament.

Aldermen Want Powers Restored

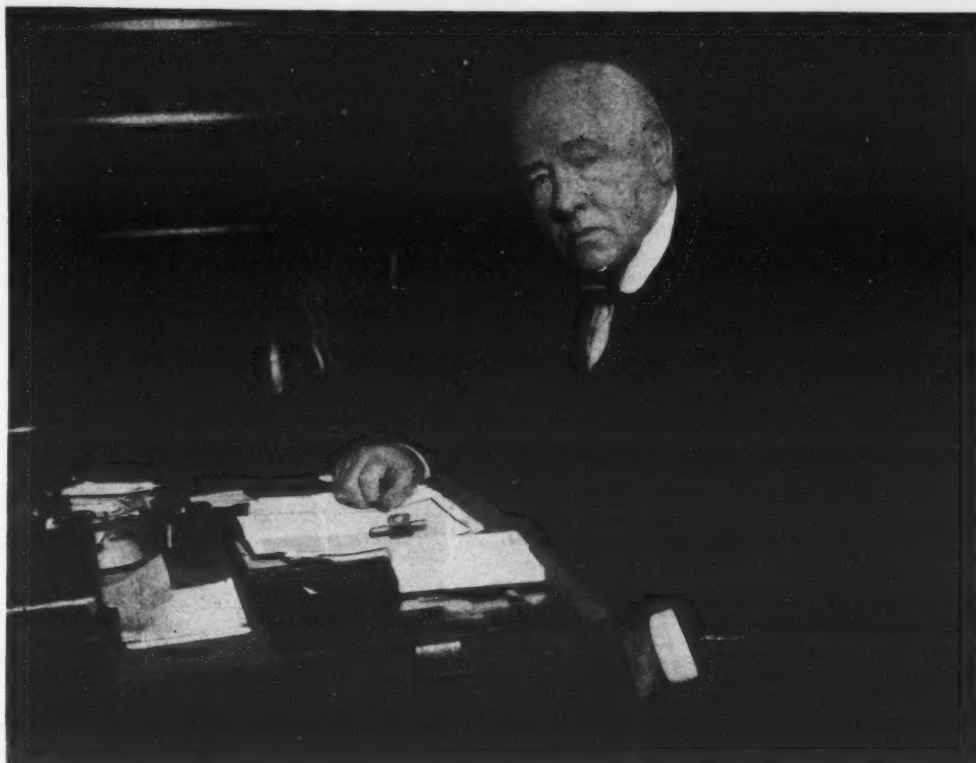
for work, some of these lads seem to be. They have lately had a raise in their wages and so they are laudably anxious to give more of their services to the city. (No, we have not added "ha, ha" in brackets or done anything subtle of the kind that would indicate that the foregoing sentence is "wrote sarcastic.") That is, at any rate, on 'the surface, a plausible reason why they should complain of the exceeding lightness of the duties they are called on to discharge under the civic system that has prevailed in Montreal for several years now.

But things are not always what they seem. There is probably more than meets the eye in the public spirited desire of these aldermen, so ambitious to serve the city, to take on themselves some of the more important functions that, since the house-cleaning that was an inevitable consequence of the Royal Commission of 1910, have devolved on the executive committee. They want the committee system revived—that *fons et origo malorum* against which the aforesaid Royal Commission so justifiably and witheringly fulminated eighteen years ago. In other words, they want to get, along with enhanced responsibility, the powers of various kinds that may be expected to accompany an augmented measure of responsibility—and, almost certainly, not least among these the power of handling a portion of the city's finances.

Now that, it seems to us, would not do at all. In fact, it is (to use a Dickensian phrase) "the intensest extreme of Nogoism." It was for good and sufficient reasons—abundantly good and amply sufficient—that the aldermanic hands were relieved of the control of the purse-strings as a result of the exhortation that the system of aldermanic committees received at the hands of the Royal Commission. It may, of course, be that the city fathers of today are of different clay from their predecessors of a score of years ago—although it is remarkable what a way traditions have of persisting in city councils very often, much as they do in families. Moreover, these aldermen, with the itch for more work, advance the plea that the revival of the committee system would lighten the burden of the executive committee. Possibly it would. But all that does not alter our view that it would be an ill thing if, in these days when the revenue of Montreal reaches the highly respectable total of more than \$30,000,000 a year, the old and justly-discredited committee system were to be revived.



THE LATE JOHN R. ROBINSON
For four decades editor of the Toronto "Telegram" and one of the most aggressive and widely known figures in Canadian journalism. He was born at Orangeville, Ont., in May, 1862, and at the age of 12 was apprenticed to the printers trade in the office of the "Mercury," abandoning the case while still in his teens to become a reporter. He came to Toronto in 1882 and six years later had risen to the editorial control of the leading evening newspaper in that city. Apart from his writings he was gifted in an extraordinary degree with that form of second sight known as the "news sense."



BRITAIN'S ACTING FOREIGN MINISTER
Lord Cushendone of Great Britain was warmly received in Paris when he arrived to sign the Kellogg Peace Pact in the place of Sir Austen Chamberlain, British Foreign Secretary, who was unable to be present owing to illness. The picture shows, Lord Cushendone at his desk two days previous to the signing of the Peace Pact. During the illness of Sir Austen Chamberlain he has been Acting Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

The Red Rag of Confederation

A Study of Political Sentiment in Newfoundland

By GEORGE PEARSON

"Now, my idea," I said, and I was addressing a member of the Newfoundland government, "after having questioned a lot of your people representing both views, is this: The interests of the West Coast people don't lie with the Avalon peninsula; their resources are drawn from the forest close behind them and the sea in front of them; they face Canada; their trade is with Canada and the States, but they are British so when it comes to a choice they want to be part of a British country; and that country is Canada."

Not so with St. John and the 'Avalon Peninsula,' which it dominates and which contains most of the population of the country. There, to mention confederation with Canada is like waving a red flag before a bull; the idea is even more unpopular than that of annexation to the States in Canada; and for any responsible business man, politician or other leader to come out for such a policy would be business and political suicide.

"If the West Coast people could join Canada, they would do so to-morrow. But they are solidly opposed by every other portion of Newfoundland except the South West Coast. And not from the best of motives. This country like many other countries, is run by a small ring consisting of its politicians and a certain set of business men. As things are they run the country. But if you were to join Canada they would not run it. Your politicians would be accountable to Ottawa for their conduct of affairs and your business men would be subject to the competition of Canadian business. They do not want that, so they raise the cry of this being 'The Ancient Colony,' Britain's oldest colony, and appeal on patriotic grounds to the mass of the people from whom they make a fat living although those people are poorer off economically than any set of people of equal numbers on the North American mainland. They raise the good old cry of 'patriotism' and make it serve their selfish ends, and they fool the people who march to the polls and vote as directed, saying: 'No, We're Britain's oldest colony. British we were born and British we will die!'"

"You have had bad government here, but once, but term after term. You have a better government now but the people have been lured blind. Your taxes in the way of tariff duties are terrific. Your average wage is two dollars and a half a day, and the necessities of life cost about fifty per cent. more than they do in Canada, so the mass of your people lead a hand-to-mouth existence without any hope for betterment in the future."

And I concluded, most untruthfully, just to be polite: "Now I may be wrong. I probably am wrong. But I am looking for information, so where am I wrong?"

THE official, who is a power in Newfoundland but who must obviously remain unnamed, answered emphatically: "You're not wrong! You're absolutely right! One third of the people here don't live in any sense of that word. They only exist. One third make a fair living. The other third make all the money.....those on Water Street, here in St. John's!"

"But it's not all that way. If you would talk about Confederation to them, our fishermen would point to the condition of the Nova Scotian fishermen. Our fishermen think Nova Scotia is worse off than Newfoundland; Nova Scotia is the only part of Canada our people know intimately; it is so close to us. And they've seen commission after commission go down there trying to remedy affairs, and they say: 'If the Canadians can't help their own fishermen, how can they help us?'"

"A man can make money in this country at the fishing, if only he will fish, and then keep his money after he earns it. I was in a little fishing settlement on the south shore a few days ago. Nearly every man there had made about two hundred and fifty dollars that week. Then they slackened off, and they were loafing when I was there. Last year was a lean year. Many of them made only five or six hundred dollars in the season. And they had to live on that and their credit. This year the same men have made twelve to fifteen hundred dollars in three months' time, but it doesn't do them much good; they take it easy after such a good spell of fishing and they spend it extravagantly. I attended the funeral of a fishing skipper only last week and his widow asked me to read the will. I was surprised. He'd only been fishing for sixteen years, and to my own knowledge he'd started in with nothing, as a hand, but he'd worked and he'd saved and when he'd a bit of luck at the fishing he didn't go to town and spend his money; he kept right on working; and he left forty-seven thousand dollars in cold cash!"

"No, this is a good little country," the speaker continued. "We don't need Confederation, all we need is to take advantage of the opportunities lying at our door. Especially in the sea."

"And in spite of our high tariff of fifty and sixty per cent. on many necessities of life, we can buy many things here as cheap or cheaper than you can in Canada. Flour is just as cheap here, and that is a great argument for the anti-Confederates, for the fishermen use a lot of flour on their boats, too much in fact for their own health. And sugar is just as cheap as in Canada too. And do you know we can buy Canadian boots here cheaper than you can in Canada?"

"That's probably due to 'dumping,'" I suggested.

"Yes, but it's a regular condition," he replied, "And it's the same with a lot of things we use. It's not all dumping. Take paint. We use a lot, painting boats and so on. We get it from Canada and the Canadian government gives a drawback of ninety-nine per cent. to Canadian paint manufacturers on all dutiable raw material they import which is used in exported paint. Consequently the Canadian paint manufacturers can sell us his paint cheaper than he can sell it to the Canadian people. If we joined Canada we should lose all such advantages, and many other things would be changed, education for instance; it would upset our whole social, governmental and economic system. But one thing is sure....we've got to give roads to the people on the West Coast."

THAT is the chief grievance on the West Coast. Roads:

That is, the lack of them. They are practically nonexistent. There is only one stretch twenty-five miles long on the entire coast. By contrast, the Avalon peninsula on the East Coast is well supplied with good roads. The present government has tabled its expenditures for the year and they ran to over a million dollars for roads in the St. John's district, and only two hundred thousand for the West Coast. Worse still, although the road chiefly needed on the West Coast, one from Cornerbrook to Port Aux Basques, has been surveyed, the funds have been exhausted and there is no immediate prospect of actual construction. The West Coast argues that a big part of the revenue of the country is drawn from there, and very little of it is returned in the public expenditure which is generously lavished elsewhere. The West Coast man points out that only one port turns in more revenue than Cornerbrook, and that is St. John's; and that Cornerbrook and the West Coast generally is building up more rapidly and furnishing more revenue to the government than any other portion of the country. The West Coast people do not blame the present government as much as they do past governments, and the conditions that tie the hands of the government. Newfoundlanders generally credit the present government with being a good government and its premier, Mr. Monro, with being an honest man who has at great personal sacrifice to his own affairs, greatly improved the condition of the country. But they see their own section of the country progressing by leaps and bounds in the expansion of the International Paper Company's model plant at Cornerbrook, the Rothermere interests development at Grand Falls and the American Smelting and Refining Company's big operations at Buchan's Mine; and they see other developments that are only retarded by the lack of roads, such as for instance, farming.

And besides all other advantages over the East Coast, for the West Coast is admittedly the richest, it has the greatest collection of salmon-rivers in the world where free fishing of the pools is allowed. And a big revenue is developing there from the fishermen who come from the United Kingdom, the States and Canada all summer long, for there are so many rivers governed by such different conditions that good fishing is to be had on some of them from mid-May to mid-September.

But St. John's answer to the West Coast plaint is: "True, you have the resources but it is people who use roads and we have ninety per cent. of the people of Newfoundland on the Avalon peninsula, so we get the roads."

But, "We haven't votes enough to count." Such is the cynical West Coast viewpoint.

At present the only means of travel on the West Coast consist of the narrow-gauge government railway over which a passenger train comes three times a week from St. John's, five hundred and forty-eight miles away, to Port aux Basques, the western terminal of the line. St. John has privately-owned steamer connections with Great Britain, the United States and Halifax, Port Aux Basque connects with Sydney, Nova Scotia by the Newfoundland government steamer "Caribou"; and Cornerbrook connects with Montreal and certain Maritime province points in Canada by the Clarke Steamship Company of Montreal which maintains a passenger and freight fleet that serves the North and the South shores of the St. Lawrence and the Canadian Labrador, with Cornerbrook and the West Coast of Newfoundland as its terminal point. From there too, the big paper boats of the International Paper Company carry the products of the paper mill to points all over the world, but chiefly to Eastern United States points.

The cost of living is terrifically high, partly because all government revenue is derived from the tariff on imported goods, and since fish is the only article regularly consumed that is produced in quantity in Newfoundland, that means that almost every article the people eat or wear is subject

(Concluded on Page 29)

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Chief Charles G. D. Roberts

By P. W. LUCE

ONE OF the best known poets of Canada, and a nature writer whose works circulate the world over, is Na-kee-tee-see Ah-kee-tcha, a chief of the Sarcees of Alberta. The name means "The Writer Chief," and while it is euphonious when it trips limpidly from the tongue of an Indian, it is almost impossible for a white man to pronounce it correctly.

Na-kee-tee-see Ah-kee-tcha bears his formidable title and his magnificent war-bonnet of eagle feathers with becoming dignity, even though he has hardly had time to get used to either as yet. For he is the newest of the honorary chiefs of the Sarcees, having been elevated to that honor early in July by Joe Big Plume, supreme chief of the tribe.

Na-kee-tee-see Ah-kee-tcha is better known as Dr. Charles G. D. Roberts, author, lecturer, and president of the Canadian Authors' Association. His elevation to Indian chieftainship had been arranged as one of the features of the Authors' Convention held in Calgary, and while the ceremony lacked nothing in picturesqueness and impressiveness, it was unfortunately performed in the presence of a very limited number of writers.

Nearly sixty delegates to the convention started from Calgary for the Sarcee reserve, but only three automobiles managed to get there. All the other cars became mired in the muddy roads, and a dozen or more authors had to walk back to the city when all efforts to pull their cars out of mud-holes failed. Dr. Roberts himself only managed to reach his destination because his driver abandoned the roads and finished the journey through the fields.

Many of the roads in Western Alberta are reported to be in a terrible state this year. The stretch of country from Medicine Hat to Calgary is said to be almost impassable, and many tourists have had to abandon their plans to motor to Banff from the American side. A number of farmers have found the poor highways fairly profitable, however, for they are charging from \$5 to \$7.50 to pull a car out of a mud-hole.

Dr. Roberts probably had these facts in mind when he said, on his return from the reserve:

"I think it was mighty fine of Chief Joe Big Plume to designate me Na-kee-tee-see Ah-kee-tcha, in spite of the temptation to bestow a more appropriate title. I was very much afraid he was going to dub me Chief Stick-in-the-Mud!"

The Powers of the world have abolished war, little more than ten years after the United States abolished liquor.—*Tampa Tribune*.

You can't influence a woman's ballot. Come what will, she is going to vote against the candidate whose wife she dislikes.—*Publishers Syndicate*.



THE LATE WILLIAM A. LITTLEJOHN
Who recently passed away after fifty-four years in the service of the City of Toronto. Since 1900 Mr. Littlejohn had filled the arduous office of City Clerk. In all he had served with rare efficiency under 23 mayors and had seen the city grow from 70,000 to its present great population.



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The Art of the Color Print

Exhibition of Works by Graver Printers—Walter
Phillips' Color Blocks

By STEWART DICK

THE growing popularity of the color print as a decoration of the home is evinced by the exhibition of color prints now on view at the Roberts Art Gallery, Toronto, the 9th annual exhibition of such prints organized by Captain Percy Y. Godenrath at this gallery. Certainly it would be difficult to obtain in any other medium such effective mural decorations at so reasonable a price.

On this occasion the prints shown are limited to the work of the Viennese members of the society, but even so the collection presents a great variety of treatment, ranging from the broadest and simplest handling of one or two wood blocks, to the most elaborate effects obtained by means of etching in color.

Perhaps the most striking thing in the room is the large print by H. Noske, entitled "Moonlight." Here we have everything reduced to the fewest elements. A grey sky reflected in the water, a distant green hill with its reflection and green foreground grass, then the dark silhouette of the trees—all these laid in with simple flat tones—then the splash of orange light of the moon.

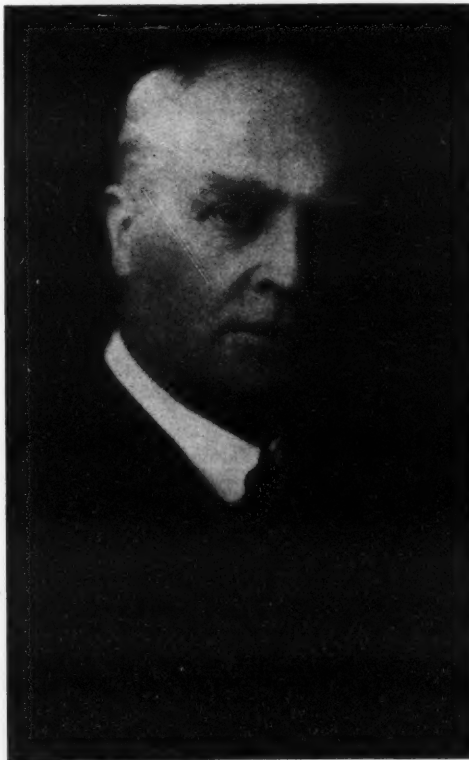
Another print of quite a different character by the same artist is the tiny little "St. Francis of Assisi." Here apparently a block of box or other hardwood is used, cut against the grain, and the figure is full of detail, such as one sees in the blocks of the Dalziel Bros., dating from the sixties in the last century. The saint is seated under a tree on the branches of which are perched gaily plumaged birds, while at his feet are equally gaily colored flowers. The effect is like an old French tapestry in miniature.

A fresh phase still of the artist's work is seen in the print of "Yvesvius" which is like a Japanese print of Fujiyama, in an equally Japanese landscape of mountain and mist.

Reflecting in another way the Japanese influence are the two bird studies "Throstle" and "Weaver Birds," boldly spaced, almost in silhouette, but enlivened by splashes of vivid color.

Among the more elaborate prints are the series by C. Thielmann.

In the "Jeyn Church, Prague," we have a severe study in black on a buff paper, the facade of the church with its spires standing clear against the sky, the tracery of Gothic door and window being shown with fine decorative effect.



HON. JOSHUA HINCHCLIFFE
One of the members of the British Columbia Legislature for Victoria, who has become Minister of Education in the new Cabinet.



AT THE WOODBINE, TORONTO, DURING RACE WEEK
Mr. T. J. Healey, Hon. H. Ferguson, Mrs. Ferguson, Mrs. W. D. Ross, wife of the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, Mr. A. E. Dymont.

with heavily massed black shadows by way of contrast.

Then we have a "Street in Rothenburg," the old timbered buildings snowclad, and women with shawls over their heads standing gossiping at the street corner.

A third gives us a canal and bridge in Bruges and suggests convincingly the sleepy atmosphere of the old town. Something of quite another style is the study of Bordighera, which looks like a lithograph in color and has all the broken quality of a pastel drawing on rough paper.

Two interesting studies of butterflies are supplied by Hans Frank in which the outline is furnished by a metal key plate, giving a firm hard line, while the tints are added by means of wood blocks.

While most of the prints use a definite convention of line and flat color tones, those by J. Glasner are astonishingly realistic in quality. His "Church Steps" is a remarkable study of green foliage, with a pattern of sunlight and shadow over the stone steps, as fresh and full of light as a Sargent water color and as true in tone. In such a work we see how important the printing is, and how impossible it would be to entrust it to anyone but the artist.

In "A Mill Wheel in Snow," and "A Rivulet in Winter," we have snow scenes such as we are accustomed to in Canada, but of a gentler quality. In place of the hard brilliance of the Canadian sun we have a softer light and a more opalescent coloring. Another charming print by the same artist is the view of the Ponte Vecchio, Florence, which gives a very pleasing rendering of the effect of the mellow old stone and plaster work.

A separate alcove is devoted to the etchings in color of Hans Figura.

Extraordinarily elaborate and accomplished though these are—the Alpine scenes for instance render with astonishing accuracy and wealth of detail the towering crags with their fissures and tumbled masses of rock and colored with great topographical realism, they seem to me to lack the chain of the simpler and more conventional prints. In fact they come very near to what would be the effect of a perfected color photograph. There is great technical proficiency but nothing of vision or glamour.

WALTER PHILLIPS' COLOR PRINTS

THOSE who saw Walter J. Phillips' portfolio of Canadian color prints issued last year, will welcome the new series "The Canadian Scene" which has just been published by Messrs. Thomas Nelson & Sons.

An appreciative introduction is supplied by Martin Hardie, R.L., R.E., Keeper of the Department of Engravings, Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, and the artist himself supplies a dissertation on the process and a commentary on each of the prints which adds much to their interest and charm.

His advice to print owners is not to frame their prints but to keep them in a portfolio and look at them when so disposed. On the wall they are apt to be too small for decorative effect, and too far away to be seen distinctly, and you get so accustomed to their presence that finally you hardly notice them. But in the portfolio they can repose quietly, free from dust and other deterioration to smudge when required to be seen at arm's length under the best conditions only.

Of the seven prints which form the present series, two are from the Pacific Coast. One "The Water Front, Alert Bay," is a well composed arrangement of wooden shacks with a pier running out into the water, while behind is a majestic background of cloud and mountain. It is printed in a quiet but beautifully balanced series of greys and purples, with a touch of red and cool green. Another court scene shows the "Siwash House Posts," two great sinister goblin like wooden figures, seen against a background of peaceful landscape and sunny blue sea.

"Mount Cathedral" takes us up into the Rockies beside Lake O'Hara, and is full of the clear cold light of the higher altitudes. The sky is pale green, the mountains pink with purple shadows, the foreground a fresh bright green studded with boulders. Everything is sharp and clearly defined.

In "Cineraria," we have a Japanese subject, a flower study, treated in a very un-Japanese and informal way. It is remarkable how with so rigid a medium as the wood block, the wayward and fragile quality of the petals should be so well suggested. No outline is used, color lies simply on color or on the white paper.

Of the last three prints one is a nude study of the open air, "John," with a fine suggestion of modelling and substance, the other two, "Sunset" and "The Stump," are scenes at Lake of the Woods.

The last is my favorite of the series. Quiet, unassuming but exquisite in balance of mass and color; the one part treated in outline is the broken tree trunk in the foreground with its twisted and broken branches, and it stands out boldly and emphatically against the quiet vista of water and distant shores.

I am informed that, the edition for this portfolio having been printed, the blocks have been presented to the Art Gallery, Toronto, where they will be of special interest and value to students.

It is said that man can now fly five times as fast as a bird. Maybe so, but you hardly ever heard of a bird coming down out of control.—Macon Telegraph.

THE PASSING SHOW

Half dollar removed from throat of eleven-year-old Pottsville, Pa., boy will be used to help elect Al Smith president.—Item.

That's the spirit.

The chaplain of Maryland Penitentiary has put forward the suggestion that every cell be equipped with a radio receiving set.

Presumably this is an attempt to make jails unpopular.

Still there doesn't seem to be much difference between static and the sound of John Gilbert kissing Greta Garbo in a talking movie.

Some people still believe, however, that movies should be seen and not heard.

Film talking devices will not seem perfect to us until a talking movie says: I'm really an insult to the intelligence.

According to a scientist, the earth-worm is the greatest living friend of the farmers. This claim, we anticipate, will be hotly disputed by the politicians.

In Chicago they have more tribulations than trials.

A well-known English poet, we learn, composes poetry with his head held tight between his clenched hands, groaning.

And this is probably the way most people read it.

In Tibet the women are supreme. And yet many people have the idea that it is one of those backward places.

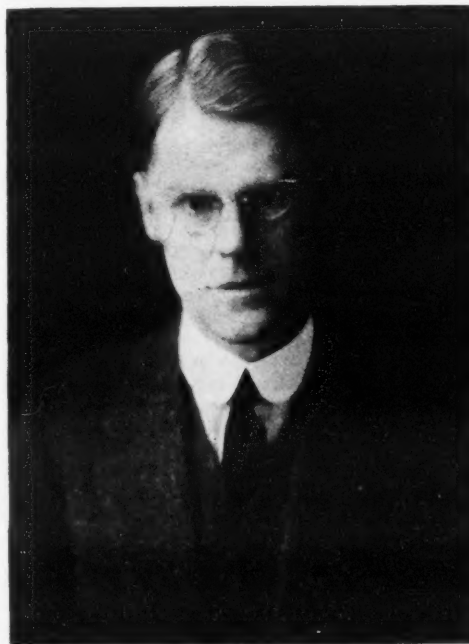
Mussolini has barred hand-shaking in Italy. Which would seem to indicate that the last election has been held in that country.

Diparaxylguanidine is a substance used in vulcanizing rubber and not the first line of a lyric as interpreted by some of our concert songstresses.

If there is anything in evolution and adaptation, this age of sky-scraper building should produce city-dwellers with eyes in the top of their heads.

Hal Frank

The administration of the water resources of the Dominion, is, in accordance with the terms of the British North America Act, a divided federal and provincial responsibility. The federal authority extends over the waterpowers of Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba, the Railway Belt of British Columbia, and the Yukon and North-west Territories. These are administered through the Department of the Interior, with the exception of those in the Railway Belt which are administered by the provincial authorities. The Department of the Interior also co-operates with the other provinces in the collection of water resources data.



HON. R. L. MAITLAND
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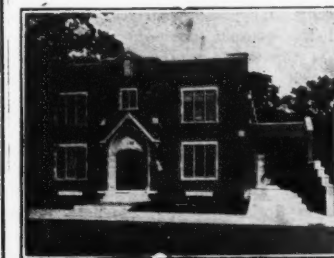
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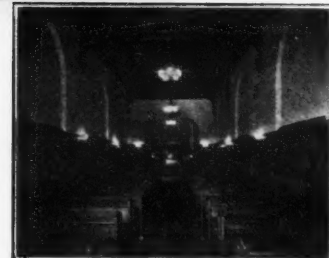
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IN FRAMING his budget the session before the last Mr. Robb ignored his Tariff Advisory Board on the excuse that it hadn't been functioning long enough to be of any assistance to him. Last session, after it had been functioning for two years, he again ignored it, proffering no excuse. These bits of recent political history may be worth recalling as affording a possible explanation of the listlessness which has come to attend the tribunal of W. H. Moore and his colleagues, the indifference which seems to characterize the attitude of those who have recourse to it as the only official avenue of approach to the government on tariff matters. Such as would make representations regarding the tariff as it affects them must perforce do so through the Tariff Advisory Board; if they went to the Minister of Finance he would promptly refer them to the board. And so they come with their briefs and their rebuttals but without enthusiasm. It is as if, in the light of the experience of all those who have been before them during the two years of the board's existence, they despaired from the outset of any results from their efforts.

For those who have grievances in respect of the tariff the natural and proper course is to lay them before the Tariff Advisory Board, the body that, as its name implies, is supposed to advise the Minister of Finance on tariff matters, but when there is little reason to expect that the minister will profit by advice given him by the board it is not surprising that the grievances are presented in a rather perfunctory manner.

Zest and earnestness seem to survive only in those two unflinching prophets of free trade who long ago preempted permanent places before the tribunal, Comrades Darby and Deachman, representatives respectively of the Canadian Council of Agriculture and the Consumers' League. They do not wear that look of disillusionment that informs the faces of other supplicants at the feet of Mr. Moore. Nor should they, for the longer Mr. Robb continues to be indifferent to his Tariff Board and the representations made to it the more enduring is their happiness, since the bulk of these representations point to the evil effects of inadequate tariff protection on Canadian industries. The ignoring of the board by the Minister of Finance amounts in the great majority of cases to victory for the free trade duo, Messrs. Deachman and Darby. Of course, they do not take it for granted that Mr. Robb is going to serve their interests by pigeon-holing all petitions for protection; to do so would be to suggest to the Consumers' League and the Council of Agriculture that they were wasting part of the profits of the wheat crop in keeping representatives before the board. Always they are at hand and on their feet whenever anyone appears before the board to venture a word for customs duties. In fact, it would seem almost as if the board could not function without them, that they were practically part of it.

If the exigencies of politics did not prevent Mr. Robb from taking advantage of the services of the board it should be a very useful body. Its function is to ascertain the facts as to the effects of the tariff or lack of tariff on various branches of Canadian enterprise and to advise the Minister of Finance on the basis of these facts. In the matter of fact-finding it seems to have operated fairly efficiently, securing a tremendous amount of information from the various interests that have appeared before it, but what it has done in the way of giving advice can only be conjectured. Up to the present Mr. Robb has seen fit to withhold from parliament information as to the nature of the advice, if any, he received from it and even as to the facts it laid before him. Not being in a position to act upon the information and advice of the board, it was the part of wisdom to say as little as possible about them. As a result of protests in parliament, an official record of the proceedings before the board is now being kept, but no provision is made for a record of the conclusions reached by the board from these proceedings and passed on to the minister. It wouldn't do, of course, for Mr. Robb to have to acknowledge that he acted contrary to the advice of the board, and such acknowledgment is evaded by the simple plan of keeping secret the nature of the conclusions reached by the tribunal.

FACTS other than the discouraging course of the minister also may influence the attitude of applicants to the Tariff Board. In the matter of coal and coke, which was to have been considered last week but which was held over at the instance of some of the applicants, the listlessness probably is due in part to recognition of the fact that it would be difficult for even a courageous minister and a trusted advisory board to satisfactorily reconcile the conflicting claims of branches of the industry located in the extremities of the country. It is almost two years since representations were first made in connection with this industry, and still some of those concerned are not ready to proceed with the case. Now, it is suggested that the present postponement presages either the dropping of the whole matter or an effort by the contending interests to reach an accommodation whereby they can approach the board on something like common ground.

The Nova Scotia coal operators and the British Columbia coal operators are in direct conflict regarding the tariff on their products, and both merit sympathetic consideration. What is flesh for the easterners in the matter of the tariff is fish for the westerners. The present tariff of fifty cents a ton on bituminous coal assists Nova Scotia but prejudices British Columbia, while the absence of a tariff on coke has the reverse effect. The Nova Scotia operators look to central Canada as their market while the British Columbia operators could do the bulk of their business within the United States. The Fordney-McCumber tariff of 1922 placed retaliatory customs duties against Canadian coal, providing that where any country imposed duties on coal or manufactured fuel such as coke imported from the United States there should be an equal duty on similar products imported from that country into the United States. Prior to 1922 there was no United States tariff against Canadian coal and the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, operating in the centre of the largest coal resources in Canada, did an extensive export trade to some of the western states. This trade has been sharply reduced since the Fordney

tariff became effective. The B. C. company wants the Canadian tariff taken off because that would mean the removal of the American tariff against it. Similarly, whereas the Nova Scotia producers are deprived of part of the Canadian market by the free entry of coke (some quantities coming from as distant a country as Germany) and desire tariff protection, the imposition by this country of a customs duty on coke would reduce British Columbia's sales of the product in the United States because it would be followed automatically by a retaliatory duty under the Fordney statute.

Something is to be said for the British Columbia branch of the industry. Following the imposition on the retaliatory Fordney tariff exports of Canadian coal to the United States dropped from over eight million dollars to under two millions. The Crow's Nest Pass company sold 328,179 tons in the United States in 1922 as against 268,294 tons in 1927. It argues that but for the retaliatory tariff it would be exporting upwards of a million and a half tons a year now. And it makes the point that at its back door there are actual reserves of twenty-two billions of tons of coal as against two billions of actual reserves in Nova Scotia. This company's loss in exports, however, has been counterbalanced by the tripling of its domestic sales since 1922, due to increased industrial prosperity in Canada, its total output being now a third greater than when it had no United States tariff to contend with.

FACED with this opposition from British Columbia, and also with well-sustained objection from other interests to its proposal that the drawback of duty on United States bituminous imported by smelting companies for the manufacture of coke (much of which coke, it claims, is sold for domestic heating), the British Empire Steel Corporation, which presented its case to the Tariff Board in 1926, has declined to proceed with it at the present time, and there are those who doubt that the conflicting claims will ever be argued before the board. One part of the Nova Scotia case, however, does not appear to be open to a great deal of opposition. The Maritime producers are asking for a duty on anthracite screenings, which are imported duty free to the amount of from 250,000 to 400,000 tons a year and displace that quantity of bituminous coal for steam-raising. The Algoma Steel Corporation, which is presenting a case for more adequate protection on pig iron and steel, also argues in favor of a duty on coke. The "Besco" interests, while not actually asking for bounties on steel in the manufacture of which Canadian coal is used, submits in this respect would solve the problem as far as it is concerned.

In nearly all its aspects, the whole question of the tariff in respect of coal is decidedly complicated. Another example of this is in the case of the coking industry. It would be assisted by a tariff on coke—that is, the eastern section would be—since United States firms interested primarily in the extraction of gas and other by-products from the coal can afford to dump their coke into Canada at almost any price, but this industry naturally protests against the proposal of the Canadian bituminous operators that the drawback on imported bituminous for coking be abolished. It is difficult to see how the Tariff Board or any other body could find a solution for the problem that would redress the grievances of all the interests involved.

THE tariff abolitionist, Mr. Darby, was not very happy in the choice of cement as the medium of an attack on protection at the opening of the autumn term of the Tariff Board, the cement producers having little difficulty in dissolving his chief arguments. Thus, where he protested that the tariff on cement, amounting to seventeen per cent., was prohibitive, the cement interests showed that present importations were only a fraction of what was imported when the duty amounted to forty-six per cent. They showed also that, contrary to his representations, prices of cement average lower in Canada than in the United States. Mr. Darby attempted to employ the profits of the Canada Cement Company as an argument for the abolition of the duty but was met with the information that these were derived largely from sources other than cement production—in considerable part from the careful investment of the proceeds from shell manufacturing during the war, in which enterprise the company was instrumental in saving the British Government thirty million dollars on Canadian shell contracts by voluntarily selling it shells at little more than half the price set for Canada by the Shell Committee, and away below prices set for United States and Great Britain. The facts the cement interests were able to supply the board took much of the ground from under the feet of the free trade advocate.

THE dispute between the Federal Government and the provinces regarding power rights in navigable waters, which is concerned principally with the St. Lawrence and the proposed deep waterway and development project, is now being aired before the Supreme Court, with a large part of the leading legal talent of the country offering conflicting interpretations of the B. N. A. Act in support of one side or the other. The case is almost entirely a constitutional one. The chief opponents of the Ottawa proposition that the Dominion is entitled to ownership in power developed incidentally to works for the improvement of navigation are, of course, Ontario and Quebec, but other provinces are supporting them. On the ultimate decision in the case much depends, for should it be in favor of the Dominion contention it would free the hands of an Ottawa Government that proposed to proceed with the international scheme for the canalization of the St. Lawrence and also put the provinces out of court should the Georgian Bay Canal project on the Ottawa River be revived, while on the other hand a verdict for the provinces would put a considerable brake on Ottawa in connection with undertakings on either waterway. In its immediate effect, the reference of the dispute to the court serves to halt for some time the negotiations with the United States about the St. Lawrence, as the final decision will not be secured until many months hence. After the Supreme Court gives its judgment, the question will be taken to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in England.

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WHAT CHRYSLER ENGINEERS HAVE FOUND OUT ABOUT DODGE BROTHERS by WALTER P. CHRYSLER

The corps of technical experts directed by Fred M. Zeder, Vice-President in charge of engineering for all Chrysler companies, has completed its very exhaustive study of Dodge Brothers products.

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And it confirms my sincere belief that the new Victory Six, with its original and exclusive advantages in construction, is today one of the truly great cars of the world.

In fact, every one of these cars proves beyond the shadow of a doubt that Dodge Brothers policy of building well is today more rigidly in force than ever; and that Dodge ruggedness and Dodge dependability can be successfully expressed in terms of flashing performance and advanced style.

Dodge Brothers Motor Cars will continue to bear the name they have borne so honorably for fourteen years, and Dodge Brothers dealers will continue to market them throughout the world.

With the return of personal management the entire thought and effort of this organization are being directed towards a single high objective—to make Dodge Brothers good name better still.

From my complete knowledge of all Dodge Brothers advantages and assets, and knowing, as I do, the exceptional talents of the men who share with me the responsibility for success—I have no hesitancy in predicting for Dodge Brothers a future even more brilliant than its magnificent past.

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"THE TILE FACTORY," BY FRANK BRANGWYN, ONE OF THE RECENT ACQUISITIONS OF THE TORONTO ART GALLERY.

The Red Rag of Confederation

(Continued from Page 26)

to a high tax; consequently this burden falls chiefly on those least able to bear it. The rich and the well to do get off lightly; there is no income tax, and no poor tax but the few larger places have a municipal property tax. There are no incorporated towns and there is no municipal control, and no town can borrow for its needs. That authority is vested in the government, in what the West Coast people refer to as "the St. John's gang," or "the St. John's government." To add to the discontent, the lack of educational facilities, or rather the medieval restrictions of the government on education, are lamented on every side in Newfoundland; each religious denomination governs the education of its members.

THE sharp conflict of opinion between the East and West Coasts on this matter is illustrated by some public remarks made in Montreal this summer by a leading St. John's citizen representative of that East Coast opinion which resolutely declines to recognize the existence of this sentiment of which it so heartily disapproves. He declared he saw no reason for confederation "nor did he know of any opinion in Newfoundland in that direction."

He was probably quite honest in that assertion, in the same way in which an ostrich, with its head buried in the sand thinks there is no enemy within striking distance.

And a Canadian editor who had himself been in St. John's and the Avalon Peninsula, where the people had used him, as they use everyone, very nicely, said, when I broached the project of an article on Confederation: "No, it isn't worth while; there's nothing to it. You couldn't find a man, woman or child in Newfoundland for it. To mention it is worse than mentioning annexation with the States in Canada!" But he had been only in the East Coast and he was saturated with the East Coast viewpoint. The viewpoint of this article, such as it is, was gathered on both coasts.

There is a difference. Compare those views with these facts: In June of this year, the Newfoundland House of Assembly representatives of the West and South West Coasts met to draw up a set of resolutions embodying the deep discontent of those coasts with the Newfoundland government, and formulating a list of demands they, the elected representatives, of the West and South West Coasts, would make in the forthcoming session of the House of Assembly. Confederation might not be mentioned in those resolutions, but the silent threat of it lay behind them.

And contrast that St. John's belief with the consistently general attitude and a particular editorial which appeared in June 27th, 1928, in the "Western Star," the latest paper published in Newfoundland, and the official organ of the West Coast, published in the old fishing town of Curling, 34y of Islands, near Cornerbrook.

Here it is, slightly abridged:
This is election year, within the next few months the people of this country will be called upon to elect representatives to the House of Assembly, to legislate and administer the affairs of Newfoundland for the next four years. Your action or inaction in this respect will affect the future of this country. And particularly to you WEST NEWFOUNDLAND VOTERS we make a special appeal as your particular organ. In the past this portion of the country has been disgracefully neglected and bluffed by politicians and administrations. The time has come when this condition should no longer be tolerated. When you in your might should rise and demand that justice be done and that fair play and a square deal be displayed in the disbursement of public expenditures and the administration of the public service. Awake! we say, Awake, West Newfoundland!

Amid such contradictory opinion, it is impossible to say definitely of any one opinion: "This is the right opinion." But it is possible to say this and be accurate: The great mass of the people of Newfoundland lead bleak lives of toil at wages below those of the poorest-paid parts of Canada, and pay roughly fifty per cent. more than the Canadian people for most of the bare necessities of life. But it is possible to say there is no well defined movement toward Confederation with Canada. Except on the West Coast people will say: "There's nothing to it." But on the West Coast is a well-defined public opinion heartily in favor of it. But that is a minority opinion. Unless, as one man said: "Things get so bad here, we'll have to join Canada because the country is overriden with debts as a result of past mistakes and the people are poor and we can't stand much more." But against that is the generally held belief that economic conditions in Newfoundland are improving and that a big development of the country's resources especially in the West Coast, is now a matter of the near future.

LABRADOR seems fated to join hands with the West Coast in its desire for Confederation, but at present its population has no say in its own affairs. Apparently nothing has yet been done by the Newfoundland government to organize Labrador politically since that territory was awarded it as against the Quebec and Canadian claim by the recent decision of the Privy Council. A recent letter from a citizen of Labrador that appeared in the Western Star of Curling, Newfoundland, the principal West Coast paper, briefly summarizes the situation. The writer pointedly asked who and what he was to vote for in the

forthcoming election. And he asked: "Am I a Canadian or am I a Newfoundlander? And if I am a Newfoundlander why is there not a representative in the House of Assembly representing me and my neighbours as other Newfoundlanders are represented?"

It is only twelve miles from Flowers Cove in Newfoundland, across the Strait of Belle Isles to Labrador, but geographically, and even more so economically, the Labrador is a part of Quebec, and Newfoundland is beginning to realize it. Its resources and conditions are those of the Quebec North Shore of the St. Lawrence, and the interior of each district is the same, a country of furs, pulp-wood, water-power, and who knows what mineral resources, for all of which the Quebec government is executing a well-defined policy.

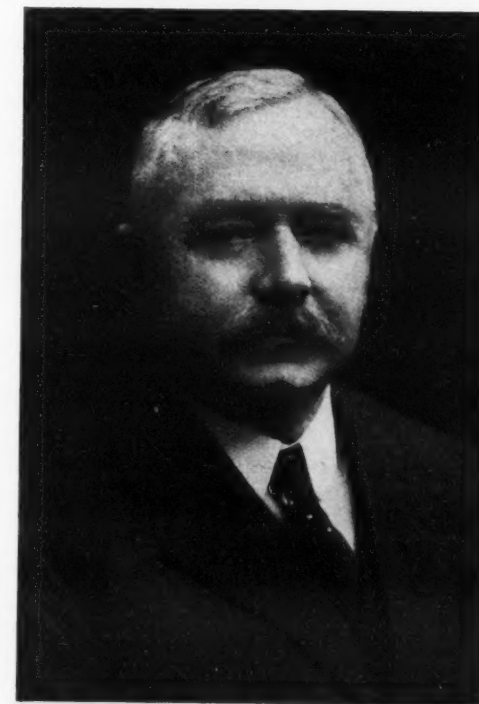
"At first," a Newfoundlander said, "we were elated when Labrador was awarded us. We thought we had the world by the tail. But now we know we have a white elephant by the tail. I guess it'll come out all right in the end though. Quebec will maybe give us a hundred million dollars for it, then we can pay off our debts and we'll have the best little country in the world here. We won't need any Confederation then." And that eventually Labrador is destined to go to Quebec seems to be a generally held opinion.

In any event, confederation is a matter that will only be settled by the Newfoundlanders themselves. They are a proud people and would never give way to any pressure on one of their most sensitive points, their pride in being Britain's oldest colony. Somehow, they seem to think that as Canadians they would be less British and they do not perhaps quite realize that there is not even in Canada any definite public opinion for confederation nor that even though most Canadians would welcome such a union, and wonder at Newfoundland's neglect of its obvious advantages to both, Canadians as a whole are quite indifferent to it.

So Newfoundland is not giving any serious thought to the matter; nevertheless the favourite factors exist. To recapitulate, there are three of them; the poor economic conditions of the mass of the country which might conceivably by some sudden twist of affairs lead them overnight to some decisive action; the probable necessity of getting rid of the Labrador; and the violent discontent of the West Coast with "the St. John's gang" and the West Coast's wholly favourable attitude towards closer relations with Canada, coupled with the fact that the West Coast has the resources and the energy and is forging ahead more rapidly than any other part. Still, the answer to the question: "Is Newfoundland likely to Join Canada within a measurable time?" is, if present conditions are maintained and no upsetting and unforeseen circumstances occur, a distinct and emphatic: "No!"

The province of Quebec produced about half the paper made in Canada in 1926, contributing over half the newsprint, over two-thirds of the wrapping and miscellaneous papers, over a third of the book and writing papers, and over a quarter of the paper board.

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—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

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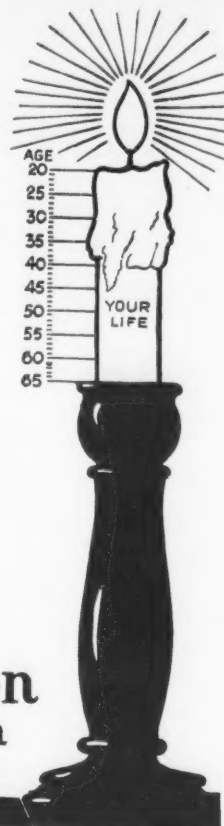
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"My Maryland" Returns — "Tip-Toes" at Victoria —
"Jimmie's Women" at Empire — Coming Events

"My Maryland" The musical romance, "My Maryland," wears exceedingly well; and in fact the cleverness and charm of its score becomes even more fascinating on second hearing.

It is one of a group of work of a romantic order, including "The Vagabond King," "The Student Prince" and "The Desert Song," that have scored an enormous success in America during the past three or four years, though entirely remote from the jazz movement.

"My Maryland" as many readers are aware, is a musicalization of a "Barbara Foerchies" romantic tragedy of the American civil war written thirty years ago by the late Clyde Fitch. In its original form it was intended to give opportunities to the beauty, charm and emotional power to the greatest American poetic actress of the past half century, Julia Marlowe. The purpose of the dramatist having been tragic with a suggestion of the relentlessness of fate, entertainment in which a good deal of comedy and gaiety is expected. Yet the late Dorothy Donnelly managed not only to preserve most of the more impressive dramatic scenes of the original but to drag in a certain amount of comic relief without violating the spirit of the story proper. Her libretto moreover had the cardinal merit of supplying splendid opportunities for the composer, Sigmund Romberg. It abounds in stirring material, climaxes, and in lovely and picturesque ensembles of the crinoline period. Its chief song, "My Land and Your Land," has during the past year attained enormous vogue, but the score has in all 24 musical episodes, nearly everyone of which is good. Mr. Romberg has been remarkably successful in maintaining the intense atmosphere of a Maryland town on the borders of the Mason and Dixon line, under war conditions. His allusive use of the melodies of the period, "Dixie Land," "John Brown's Body," "The Bonnie Blue Flag That Bears a Single Star," "The Star Spangled Banner," "The Mocking Bird," is skilful and captivating without ever becoming too trite or obvious. Hearing the score a second time one is struck by the finesse and charm of many of his harmonic episodes for orchestra.

The present production has the advantage of a conductor of exceptional ability in the person of Max Fichandler, who has exceptionally good choral forces. The male chorus which Mr. Romberg brought into prominence in "The Student Prince" is notable in balance and quality and the female chorus matches in freshness of voice and grace of movement. It is very rarely indeed that one has heard a travelling chorus so excellent in expression, enunciation and verve.

Barbara is one of the most difficult of modern musical roles, because she is not only required to sing a great deal of more or less difficult music but to act many powerful emotional scenes. Ruth Urban, who plays the role, is a most gifted young artist. Her voice is a beautiful and flexible one and her temperament reveals itself in her handling of every phrase. The intensity of her acting in such episodes as in the trio when she tempts with her the soldiers who are about to ambush her lover, and in the scene in which she pleads with her father was most appealing. Among the group of Maryland girls surrounding Barbara, a particularly fascinating performance was that of Lucette Parker, as Laura Royce, very youthful and graceful with an excel-



HENRY LYTTON

Famous Gilbert and Sullivan comedian as Ko-Ko in "The Mikado," the opening offering at the D'Oyly Carte Opera Company has been successful at the Royal Alexandra Theatre commencing next Monday evening.

lent voice she set the pace for many delightful ensemble scenes. The supporting company includes Lucius Henderson as the elder Freitche and Alexander Clark as the old reprobate Zeke, who made so excellent an impression last season. With the exception of Mr. Clark those entrusted with the task of comic relief seemed too strident. The military group was for the most part admirable. The high baritone voice and fine bearing of Alexander Callum as Barbara's northern lover were especially impressive, and a notably fine bit of acting was that of Thurlow Bergen as the deserter Green.

Henry Lytton
"Tip-Toes" at the Victoria

edy stock effort, then long may the banner of the Savoy-Victoria company wave o'er the Victoria Theatre. Here is good entertainment, from snappy chorus work to tickle the T. B. M., to languorous tenor eyes to set flapper hearts a-flutter. Here is color, music and action — in brief all the essentials of good musical comedy, well-dished up and properly garnished. Many a road company has brought to Toronto, offerings at twice the price of the Victoria's "Tip-Toes" and with half the value.

No stock company ever won its way to a city's affections, and particularly Toronto's affections, in a week or two. So far the Savoy-Victoria people may have been casting about for the proper type of offering to fit both their particular talents and the box office. For both purposes, "Tip-Toes" seems to have been tailor-made. With more like

it, the future of the company this season will be assured.

"Tip-Toes" went well both on Broadway and in London, and one of the chief reasons was the George Gershwin music. A few years ago Gershwin leaped into fame—his "Rhapsody in Blue" was hailed as the jazz-classic—and ever since he has been contributing stage melodies which have gone around the amusement world. In "Tip-Toes" we have that universal favorite "I'm Looking for a Boy," which has been one of the best song-hits ever written for the lighter type of musical comedy, in addition to the rousing "Blow The Sweet and Low Down," and the charming "That Certain Feeling." In fact, the music for the whole show is above the average and is well-handled by the vocalists of the Savoy-Victoria Company.

Leona Woodworth is the star locally, and her work should do much to win for her a favorite place with Toronto theatre-goers. As little "Tip-Toes" Kaye, member of the vaudeville team of the "Three Kayes," who masquerades in the millionaires colony at Palm Beach at the instigation of her brother and uncle after the "hoofers have gone broke," Miss Woodworth is wholly charming. Dainty, natural, and exceedingly good to look upon she merits the stellar role in every respect. In fact, with Frank Gallagher playing opposite, the pair do as good work as has been seen on any local stage so far this season. Neither Miss Woodworth nor Mr. Gallagher is given to exaggeration; it is the simplicity and naturalness of their manner, combined with excellent singing, which helps to score such a hit. Others who help "Tip-Toes" to move along with pleasing speed are Renee Hamilton, Lew Christy and a choice selection of Victoria artists who display ability in speaking roles as well as in chorus work.

Two factors alone detract from the local offering of "Tip-Toes." One is spotty stage management and the other is the annoyingly persistent burlesque tactics of Eddie Morris, who has been billed as the leading comedian. In the staging, full advantage has not been taken to the climaxes; little attention has been paid to exits, which are of exceeding importance. Bad handling more than once prevented some especially successful number from receiving its merited share of applause, while time after time characters were left to wander off the stage awkwardly, as the action shifted. A little more smoothness would put the entire production in the front rank. As for Mr. Morris, his handling of his lines is good—two "cracks" in particular bringing down the house—but his stage business verges continually on the vulgar. His failure to appreciate that delicate line between burlesque and comedy causes much of the real fun of the piece to suffer.

These minor defects, however, are far from sufficient to prevent "Tip-Toes" being one of the fastest-moving, funniest and attractive musical comedy hits to date this year. Pretty girls, good singing, clever dancing, popular prices—and what would you. More power to the Victoria-Savoy players, and may they continue to give Toronto such splendid entertainment.

—H. W. McM.

Farce at the Empire

"Jimmie's Women," by Myron C. Fagen, which the Empire Theatre company is offering this week, is nothing if not bright and snappy. Described as a comedy, it is strongly reminiscent of those bedroom farces that were so common a few years ago and its situations and lines have been de-

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signed for a sophisticated audience. The plot deals with the attempt of one Jimmie Turner, played by Robert Leslie, to evade marrying the aggressive daughter of one of the trustees of his estate, and at the same time escape having his inheritance impounded by the trustee for failure to live up to the terms of his father's will. Jimmie has already secretly married the girl of his heart, and her arrival on the scene and her visit to his room provide the essential complications. If the play is intended to be regarded as a comedy of modern manners, one can only deplore the present state of social intercourse, but it is undeniably clever and amusing and is well handled by the New Empire Company. All in the cast acquit themselves with credit, the major honors probably going to John Holden in the part of Billy Wells, Jimmie Turner's scapegrace friend, to Deldre Doyle as the shrewish wife of the trustee of Jimmie's estate, and to John Gordon as the iniquitous trustee.

Hart House Quartet Concerts

The forthcoming annual series of concerts, to be given by the Hart House String Quartet and the distinguished artists appearing with them and under their auspices, promise to surpass all previous series in the variety of the programmes, both as to the works to be performed and the artists taking part. A glance at the programmes will suffice to show that each of the concerts has special features, giving it a distinctive character.

In opening the series on October 25, the Hart House String Quartet will be entering upon its fifth year of activity and giving its two hundred and fiftieth performance. The four years that have passed have seen the members of the Quartet steadily weld themselves into an admirably balanced ensemble, playing together with that mutual sympathy and complete understanding which are the heart and soul of quartet playing, and which can only be achieved by constant rehearsal and repeated public performances. It is deeply gratifying to the people of Toronto to find that the Quartet, through its extensive tours from coast to coast in Canada and the United States, including visits to New York, Boston, Chicago, Washington, and San Francisco, has definitely established itself as one of the world's outstanding string quartets: a fact which was recently evidenced by the selection of the Quartet for participation in the first public appearance of the distinguished French composer, Maurice Ravel, in New York last spring.

As there was a beginning, so there must be an end. Thus it is with the famous Flonzaley Quartet. For twenty-five years these interpreters of the world's finest music have endeared themselves to people in every country. They retire in a blaze of glory at the zenith of their artistry. The Hart House Quartet will be sponsor for the last appearance in Toronto of this eminent group.

The memory of the remarkable performance given in Hart House Theatre last season by Hans Kindler, the great Dutch cellist, is still fresh in the minds of those who heard it, and the announcement of his appearance on November 16th will be warmly welcomed. Mr. Kindler is an outstanding figure in the field of chamber music, not only as an executant but as conductor, in Europe and the United States, of the renowned Coolidge concerts, that generous institution of Mrs. Elizabeth Coolidge, who is one of the most devoted patrons that the art of chamber music has ever had.

While it has been known in a general way that in French Canada some lovely songs were to be found, it is really only in the last two years that extraordinary wealth of beauty in these chansons has been fully realized. This realization has come about largely as a result of the festivals which, for two successive years, have been held in May at the Chateau Frontenac, Quebec. At these festivals and elsewhere, Madame Jeanne Dusseau has been a leading exponent of French Canadian songs, which she has made peculiarly her own, and which she interprets, with such a complete mastery of the style and spirit of these inimitable lyrics, as to make her



WALTER PRICHARD EATON
Who will lecture in Toronto on "What is Modern Drama?" and "Organizing the Theatre for the Public." He was dramatic critic of the New York Sun and dramatic editor of the American Magazine and the Freeman. For some time he was instructor in literary and dramatic criticism at Columbia University. He is the author of the following books about the theatre: "The Actor's Heritage," "Plays and Players," and "The American Stage of Today." He has also written many books on nature, including "In Berkshire Fields" and "Green Trails and Upland Pastures." He is a member of the American Institute of Arts and Letters and is a frequent lecturer on theatrical subjects and on his pet hobby, Colonial houses.

performance of them something unique. Some of the songs she will sing at the concert on January 7th will have string quartet settings by Dr. Ernest MacMillan, and Dr. Healy Willan.

In concerted numbers with the Hart House String Quartet there will appear Henri Leroy of Paris, a clarinet player of the very first rank, and also two leading artists, Madame Norah Drewett in the piano quintet, and Leo Smith in the quintet for two 'cellos.

It will be seen from the programmes that the concerts will not only include a considerable number of combinations of instruments (such as string quartet with clarinet, with piano, with voice, and with an additional 'cello, and also 'cello and piano, and voice and piano) but will also cover a wide range of composers and types of music. The moderns will be represented by a beautiful work by Respighi (the composer of "The Pines of Rome"), which is far removed from extremes of the ultra modern school. Brahms, Cesar Franck, and Mozart are represented by some of the finest examples of their work. As to Schubert, the extreme warmth and spontaneity that are being demonstrated all over Europe and this continent in the celebration of his centenary, show that people are being actuated not merely by a laudable desire to pay tribute to the memory of a great man, but by a real delight in enjoying, in a special degree, the immortal beauties of his glorious music. In keeping with this prevailing sentiment of the musical world, one of Schubert's outstanding works will be performed at every concert, including two of his most beautiful chamber compositions — the "Trout" quintet, and the quintet with two 'cellos.

In response to many requests, the Hugo Wolf Serenade will be repeated. The Quebec Festival prize-winning quartet, and the songs which Madame Dusseau will sing, will give a strong French-Canadian touch to the series. All the concerts, except that of The Flonzaley Quartet, which will be at Massey Hall, will take place at Hart House Theatre, where the intimate and informal atmosphere creates a perfect setting for chamber music.

THE PROGRAMMES
1. Cesar Franck — Quartet in D major (First Performance in Toronto)
Schubert — Quintet ("The Trout") for Violin, Viola, Cello, Bass and Piano (Continued on Page 34)

How long is it since you looked at all your snapshots?

Perhaps it's time for another happy evening among the pictures of people you met, friends you made, and trips you took.

An evening arrives when there is nothing special to do. The picture at the movies is one you've already seen. Nobody feels like reading and you can't get anything on the radio that the folks want to listen to. As for cards, you've all played so much lately that you're fed up. What, oh what, can a bored family find to amuse itself?

That's the time to get out all your snapshots. The farther back you go the more fun they'll be. Nothing draws a bigger laugh than the picture of some one you know dressed in the style of ten years ago.

And how those old snapshots do start conversation going. A moment before each one of you may have been sitting around glumly with never a word to say. Now everyone talks at once, anxious to remind the others of incidents he remembers but which they may have forgotten.

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A PILGRIMAGE TO THE LAND OF IBANEZ

BY MARGARET HAYES.

ON the day of the Feast of St. Joseph, I stood in the flower market of Valencia, the city where Vicente Blasco Ibanez, was born and lived, and watched the crowds surge down the narrow by-way of the Plaza Cajeros. They were coming from a bull fight and all were in fiesta mood and attire.

The brilliance of soldiers' uniforms contrasted strikingly with the sombre black worn by the women—and in this land of compulsory service the military composed a great part of the throng. In khaki with blanket coats, in bright blue, in drab with red epaulettes, in blue-grey with wide patent leather-covered hats turned up in the back they came. Laughing they pushed through the jostling masses, kicking aside a few dogs under-foot, and dodging the curiously squawking taxis and patient donkeys.

"Just where would you place Ibanez in such a crowd?" I asked my Spanish companion.

He laughed. "Where but in the thick of it. Senorita? See, at the corner of the Plaza del Rey and this flower market where the boulevard is wide, and the people gather at the cafe. There you would find him standing on a chair or table. He was a large, good-looking caballero, and on fiesta days he wore a grand red velvet bolero over an embroidered silk shirt."

I looked and imagined that I could almost visualize the scene in reality; could see the massive head and shoulders above the crowd, the face alight with the passion of his exhortations, and the glow of an unquenchable fire in the great dark eyes. I blinked as I fancied that the sun gleamed on Roman bangles in his ears.

"O'ey, o'ey" thundered approving shouts. The same applause had greeted the slaying of six bulls and four horses a few short hours back, for no reader was a more popular hero than was this man who waved the red scarf of defiance before king and military.

"Would you like a grenade?" inquired my escort. His voice brought me back to the common-place and destroyed the drama across the way, but suddenly I knew why Blasco Ibanez is cherished in the hearts of his countrymen. The world honors him for his literary achievements, but many hundreds of his devoted adherents in Valencia have never read a word of his novels. Their love springs from a deeper source. He shouted aloud—literally—what the workman dared not whisper to his inmost self.

He had also in common with them a deep bond of sympathy and understanding because he, too, was born a peasant. His father, Vicente Ibanez, sr., came of hardy, thrifty Aragonese stock, and his interests were centered in a small grocery store. The prices of garlic and gruyere cheese, the reports of the olive and grape crops were of sufficient interest to fill his life.

He rejoiced in having a son who could drive the donkey to market and bring home the weekly barrel of red wine, and his only ambition was that the boy should carry on the business. When this offspring, at an age when ambitious boys go to work, expressed a wish to continue his studies, the father at first laughed.

His amusement later, in the face of the boy's persistence, turned to annoyance. An attempt at coercion brought about open defiance, and because Spanish fathers are always in the right this breach never healed. Through the intercession of his mother, Blasco remained in school and later attended the university, but at home he was never allowed to forget that he had rebelled against family and native tradition.

Despite this failure to walk in the foot-steps of his forefathers, Ibanez did not alienate himself from his compatriots, and he was until the day of his death essentially a man of and for the people. Six successive times the Valencians elected him to a seat in Parliament, and even before this he had asserted his powers of leadership.

When a rebellion arose in Cuba in 1890 the domestic Spaniards were not particularly interested. Even as soldiers they did not look forward to the discomforts of a trip on an ocean transport to quell this uprising. It was Ibanez, then a young student in the law-school, who voiced their protests and finally led a spirited street fight. He had already pricked the side of the militarists, and had served a term in San Augustin prison where, as the newspapers naively expressed it, "he made many new friends." Having now become an irritating thorn, Ibanez was banished to South America, and his followers obediently went to Cuba.

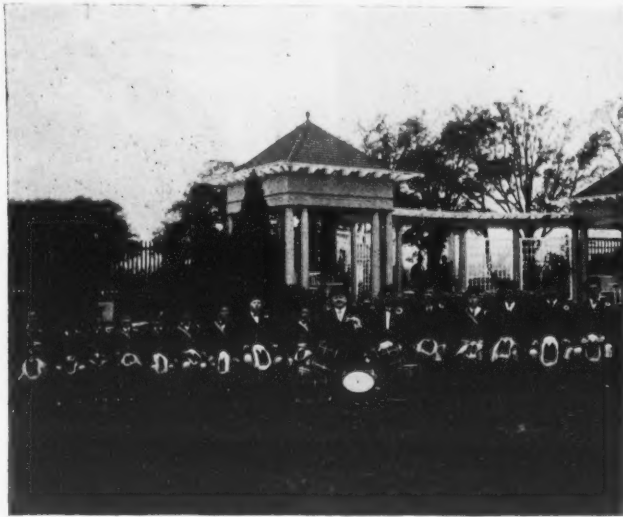
After two years he returned, only to be banished again, this time for life, in 1914.

He retired to Italy where he wrote "The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse" and published it in America. Here it was made into a great film, and Ibanez was borne to world fame on the shoulders of the idol of the silver-screen, Rudolph Valentino.

When the Spaniards realized the acclaim that their countryman was receiving from the people of the United States, popular sentiment clamored for his return. Finally in 1922 the ban was lifted, and Madrid and Valencia declared a fiesta. Excitement over the preparations for his welcome home ran riot; nothing was too good for him. Falleros (floats) dearly loved by the native Spaniards were erected all over Valencia depicting scenes from the novels. He was again the man of the hour.

A climax was reached when a chance suggestion that the chief plaza be given the name of Plaza Blasco Ibanez was taken up, and in answer to a telegram Ibanez accepted the honor. This act placed the military in a quandary for the name of the thoroughfare was Plaza del Rey—Plaza of the King—against whose person Ibanez had made, I am told, scurrilous attacks.

The authorities of the city went into deep and anxious conference; the government of the people which is now actually established under the Democratic party was even at that time strong enough to make itself felt. The people were as dry tinder, and with the



JUVENILE PIPERS WEAR ROSS TARTAN
The above picture, taken at Thorncliffe Racing Park, shows Hon. W. D. Ross, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, photographed with the Leaside Boys' Pipe Band, a Boy Scout organization, which wears the Ross tartan and was trained by Pipe Major David Bell.

hot-headed but persuasive exile back in Madrid who could judge just what might strike the flame? On the other hand, such an open affront to the sovereign could not be permitted with the consent of his loyal subjects.

The outcome was the issuance of a bulletin stating that the name of the plaza would remain unchanged. Where-

upon the guest of honor refused to attend the fiesta.

A compromise was effected only when the name of a lesser plaza was called Plaza Blasco Ibanez. Later when he was again banished to die in exile, the plaza resumed its former name.

This incident serves to bring out the intense egoism of the man. Although

he was, without doubt, absolutely sincere in his efforts to establish a republican form of government under which he hoped to give the people a greater opportunity for progress, at the same time he could only visualize that republic with himself as president. Spain has at present a dictator whose ideas must have run fairly parallel with those of Ibanez, yet they were declared enemies.

In Valencia today the spirit of republicanism is still carried on by a journal founded by Ibanez and called "El Puerto." Its appeal is to the average man, as did all his literary efforts. There is no great artistry or technique (Continued on next page)

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to them which will outlive the years. A personal friend of the author said to me:

"In a few years the outside world will have forgotten him. He was not a Conrad. 'The Four Horsemen' fitted into the lives of a world which was thinking and living war; in times of peace it is a misfit. 'Mare Nostrum' made a gripping cinema, but how many people who witnessed it, troubled to read the book?"

Because of this real ignorance of the writings in which I was interested, and because of a certain fear of the military, I found the workingman extremely loath to talk about his late leader. At mention of his name there was a shrug of the shoulder—European shoulders are very expressive—a narrowing of the eyes with a glance around.

"He was a radical republican. He led the street fights, senorita. He said 'Sell your coats and buy guns.' The military have not yet forgiven or forgotten. He insulted del rey. They banished him. But—" there was a note of triumph in the concluding sentence, "He died in exile saying 'I love Valencia.'"

This boast is very probable for it is a lovely city, literally a place of flowers. On the slightest pretext the people shut up shop and flock to the gardens and parks where the roses grow on bushes and on vines that climb and swing from tree to tree.

When Spain erects a monument to the memory of this most turbulent spirit in the modern history of the country, it will stand among the great masses of purple violets, fragrant camellias, calla lilies and spicy carnations that he so loved, speaking in liquid castilian to the people he loved.

A Sad Surprise

IT must be some satisfaction to Sir Austen Chamberlain to feel that the realization of the serious character of his illness has given a genuine shock to the public. How dangerously ill he has been is not generally known, and the medical bulletins which have been issued seem to have practised a certain economy of truth. It was only when the crowd at the station saw him being wheeled in an invalid chair and lifted into the train, and when the photographs of his sadly changed appearance were printed in the Press, that we got some idea of his real state of health. A voyage and a rest may, of course, work wonders but, in political circles, it is practically assumed that Sir Austen will never return to active work at the Foreign Office. It is a sad surprise, and Mr. Baldwin suffers a severe loss. Sir Austen had definitely established a position for himself as the exponent of British foreign policy. He brought to the problems of international affairs, if not a brilliant mind, at all events a clear and honest mind, and he has won the personal esteem and affection of all the foreign statesmen with whom he was brought into contact. Even if he is able finally to return to active political life, his temporary withdrawal from the House of Commons is very embarrassing for Mr. Baldwin.

A Night Bank Safe

ONE of the great Banks has installed, at its Hammersmith branch, an automatic receiving safe, enabling traders and the managers of theatres, cinemas, and restaurants, who conduct business after the usual banking hours, to deposit money at any hour. Similar automatic safes are in the course of construction at a number of other London and provincial branches. In the case of most traders who conduct business after the usual banking hours, it is necessary for them to retain in their possession considerable quantities of cash overnight or during week-ends or holiday periods. This is not always convenient. The present innovation is designed to provide for these traders and business men a safe means of depositing their money when the banks are closed. The "Night Safe," which is of British construction, is inside the bank building and is connected, by means of a chute, with a fitting built into the outside wall of the bank. The customer is also furnished with a leather wallet in which he places cash, cheque, etc. The wallet bears a distinctive number and is fastened with a lock which may be opened only by means of a second special key. After unlocking and opening the revolving door on the outside wall of the bank, the customer places the wal-

let on a small platform which rotates as the door closes, thus permitting the wallet to travel by way of the chute into the safe. Here it remains until he calls during banking hours for the wallet to be delivered to him. The Bank is the first in the United Kingdom, if not in Europe, to install an automatic safe of this description, but these safes have been used in America, and have proved very satisfactory.

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An excellent example of the fine art of interior decorating is given in each room of "Chambrette" on the popular Canadian National individual sleeping cars.

The rooms show the beauty and attractiveness of soft colors in varied tones. The corridor is carpeted with Wilton, while unusual door knockers replace conventional buzzers on the entrance doors. Luxurious furnishings and fittings harmonize to make an exceptionally attractive room. Everything is carefully planned to give the traveller home-like surroundings.

Single room sleeping cars are provided on both the 10 and 11 p.m. trains leaving Toronto nightly for Montreal. Make reservations at the City Ticket Office, Canadian National Building, Northwest corner King and Yonge Streets. Phone Elgin 6241.

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MUSIC & DRAMA

(Continued from Page 31)

2. Fionzaley Quartet, farewell appearance.

3. Hans Kindler's recital.

4. Quintet for string quartet and clarinet
Pargeter—Quartet, "Always Merry
and Bright," based on French-Canadian
Themes and awarded Second
Prize at the Quebec Festival 1928.

Schubert—Quartet in A minor

5. Quartetto Dorico

(First Performance in Canada)
MacMillan, Willan, French Canadian
Songs for Soprano Voice with string
quartet

Schubert—

"Death and the Maiden" quartet

6. Brahms—Quartet in C minor

Hugo Wolf—Italian Serenade

Schubert—Quintet for two violins,
two cellos, and viola

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EUGENE O'BRIEN
Stage and screen star who is making
his first vaudeville appearance at Shea's
Hippodrome, Toronto, next week.

Note and Comment

THE D'Oyly Carte Opera Company opens its three weeks' season at the Royal Alexandra Theatre on Monday night with what has often been called the greatest comic opera, "The Mikado." Gilbert and Sullivan sounded a new note in the operatic world with this quaint play—Japanese in setting and names, English in music, and cosmopolitan in its wit. Its appeal has never been confined to the lovers of music or the lovers of wit or those who like a pretty staging and story. It is a combination of melody, mirth and love that catches the popular fancy today as much as it did when it was first presented.

"The Mikado" was produced at a time when the great triumvirate, Richard D'Oyly Carte, Gilbert, and Sullivan, felt that they wanted to break away from burlesque wit and the style expected of them. They found their inspiration in the momentary world-wide interest in the flowery kingdom brought about by the presentation of a warship to the Mikado by Queen Victoria, a gesture towards a country just entering the world community of nations from its ages-old isolation. A Japanese village was transported by Knights-bridge and attracted great attention. Here Gilbert absorbed the atmosphere of old Japan. With his wit he made a story that will always live. Sullivan completely lost himself in his love of the story and lyrics, and he wrote music that set the world of his day on fire. The third member of the organization, Mr. D'Oyly Carte, saw that he had a masterpiece, and he presented it to the world in a setting that set entirely new standards.

"The Mikado" is well known. The mythical ruler's son stirs up a fine mess of loving Yum-Yum. Rather than marry his father's choice he runs away. Ko-Ko, Katisha, Pooh Bah—Lord High Everything Else—and other delightful characters enter. Through it all run love stories. Melodies the world has whistled and sung for nearly half a century thrill and charm today as they always did.

Henry A. Lytton, dean of the Savoyards, gives in Ko-Ko one of the finest performances in Gilbert and Sullivan history. The remainder of the parts are shared by such well-known players as Bertha Lewis, Charles Goulding, Sydney Granville, Leslie Rand, Beatrice Elburn, Marjorie Eyre, Blossom Gelsompe and Pauline Wootton.

A full house is assured for the opening performance, and those privileged to attend will probably long remember a brilliant entertainment.

I DON'T remember ever hearing a finer combination of Male Voices. These are the words of Sir Dan Godfrey regarding the Celebrated Welsh Imperial Singers. It is a well-known fact that Sir Dan Godfrey was recently knighted for his musical achievements in Great Britain, and we can choose no man more capable than he to express a true opinion of the singers.

We have in this organization a number of A 1 individual singers directed by Mr. R. Festyn Davies, eminent Welsh choral conductor, who has moulded from this wealth of material, one magnificent unit. The rich quality of their singing is spirited and expressive and is ably portrayed in their fine ensemble work. They have never been in Canada before and are touring this country as part of a world tour. They have appeared before royalty and are proudly proclaimed as winners of over 3,000 first prizes.

The Celebrated Welsh Imperial Singers will sing here on October 10th at Massey Hall, thus giving Toronto an opportunity of hearing a choir that is undoubtedly the finest of its kind in Wales, probably in the world.

IT IS with great pleasure the Empire Theatre management is able to announce that negotiations have been completed with the London representatives of Hall Caine to produce



LEONA WOODWORTH
Ingenu with Charles Emerson Cook's
Savoy-Victoria Musical Comedy Com-
pany who will be seen in "Oh Boy" at
the Victoria Theatre next week.

his latest work in play form next week in Toronto.

Empire patrons will recall the universal appeal Hall Caine's book, "Margaret Schiller" had when it was first published. The demand for this sensational work was so great that second and even third editions had to be published and now the celebrated author has completed the dramatization of "Margaret Schiller" and it will be given for the first time in Canada next week at the Empire Theatre.

In play form Hall Caine has chosen the title of "The Prime Minister." He places the action of the play in the future, but there is not the slightest doubt that the story of the play centres around the greatest statesman of our time.

Playgoers will recall Edmund Abbey's remarkable personations last season of "Disraeli" and "Old English." His characterizations in these plays immediately placed him in the front rank of character actors. Next week, in Hall Caine's drama, he will play "The Prime Minister." We predict that Mr. Abbey will add new laurels to his already long list of local stage achievements.

Marjorie Foster has the leading role in the play. She will enact "Margaret Schiller," the courageous German girl who manages to work herself into the household of "The Prime Minister" for the purpose of avenging the persecution of her people. How she is completely won over by the great personality of "The Prime Minister" and the subsequent situations arising out of this unexpected turn of events, make a drama that is as absorbing as it is thrilling.

It will be interesting to see how cleverly Hall Caine has intermingled his characters of fiction and fact in telling the story of "The Prime Minister."

Seats are now on sale at the box-office for all performances next week of "The Prime Minister." The regular popular priced matinee performances will be given on Wednesday and Saturday.

JOSEPH REAY, the well known Midland piano and singing teacher has been appointed the official representative of the Hambourg Conservatory of Music in Midland and district.

MME. LASSERRE announces the opening of her classes in *Dalcroze Eurythmics* at the Toronto Conservatory of Music for the 8th of October. This is the fourth season of her work in Toronto, and, year after year, it has been drawing more sympathetic attention, from among musical and educational circles.

Last year especially the interest for the Dalcroze Method has been growing considerably, thanks to the support of the Dalcroze Eurythmics Association, also the successful demonstration given in Convocation Hall last spring, which has brought out both the esthetic side of the method and its highly educational value.

Mme. Lasserre's classes are endorsed by a number of prominent musicians of this city as well as by the Dalcroze Eurythmics Association.

"OH, BOY," another famous musical

comedy hit, will be offered by the Savoy-Victoria Musical Comedy Company at the Victoria Theatre next week. "Oh, Boy" is the outstanding Comstock and Gest success from the pen of that trio of musical comedy favorites—P. G. Wodehouse, Guy Bolton and Jerome Kern.

Mr. Cook is presenting "Oh, Boy" in compliance with a general demand on the part of the Toronto public for this singing and dancing comedy

gem. So many letters have come to the box office of the Victoria Theatre, asking that this musical piece be put on soon, that Mr. Cook has arranged to present it at once, although it was originally scheduled for a little later in the season.

Mr. Bolton's and Mr. Wodehouse's book and lyrics are extremely humorous and witty, and possess a light-hearted sophistication, a verve and youthful dash that Toronto theatre-goers will find delightful. Mr. Kern's

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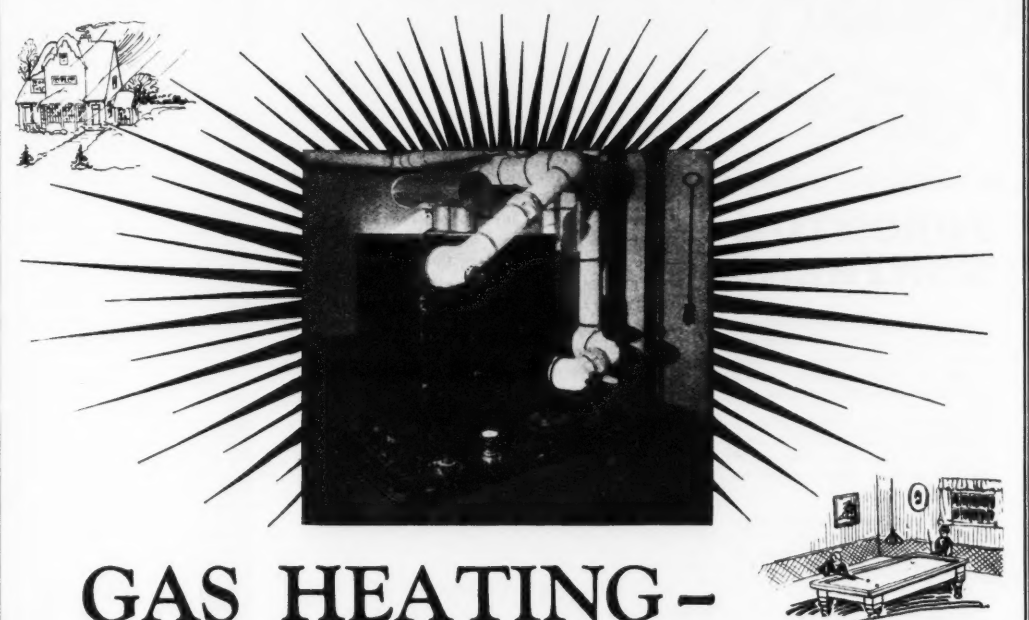
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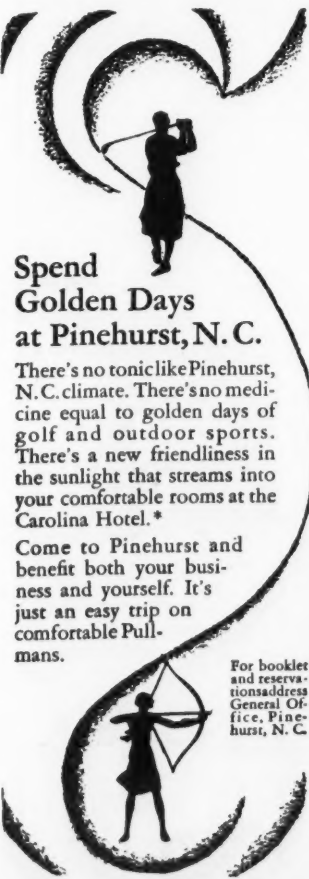
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The luxurious Carolina Hotel, famed for its cuisine and thoughtful service, opens Oct. 22. Attractively furnished cottages for rent reasonably.

MUSIC AND DRAMA

fame as a composer is so well established, the music of "Oh, Boy" needs no other endorsement save his name. The song hits of this fast-moving musical comedy are especially catchy and include such popular tunes as "You Never Knew About Me," "A Pal Like You," "An Old-Fashioned Wife," "Till The Clouds Roll By" and "Nest-time."

Miss Renee Hamilton, who has reaped singing and comedy honors in each of her various roles with the Savoy-Victoria Musical Comedy Company, will play the role of the impetuous little actress, Jackie Sampson, which will offer not only her glorious voice but her fun-provoking talents full play.

Miss Leona Woodworth, who scored such a hit in the title role of "Tip-Toes" this week, will as the newly-married little wife, have a role ideally suited to her delectable daintiness. Frank Gallagher, as the young husband, has a role which gives his beautiful voice and his marvellous dancing feet fine opportunity.

Eddie Morris, in the role of Constable Sims, will portray an uproarious caricature. Robert Capron, as a young man about town infatuated with Jackie, will have a chance to make love as well as provoke mirth. Lew Christy, as Judge Carter will have the role he created in the original Broadway production, as will Miss Carrie Reynolds in the famous role of the Quaker Aunt. Miss Mears, Miss Hogan, Miss Snowden, the Gorgeous Garden of Girls, the Male Octette, splendid new scenery, and lovely new costumes will all do their share in making "Oh, Boy" a truly genuine Savoy-Victoria hit.

UNDER the auspices of the Canadian Concert Bureau, Bernard Preston, manager, there will this season be a number of famous artists appearing at Massey Hall, including Braslau, Hempel, Challapin, Szigeti, Helfetz, de Pachmann, all of whom are old-time favorites, with others of equal rank not yet heard in this city. These are Sigrid Onegin, Metropolitan contralto, whose opulence of voice and marvelous powers of execution make her one of the sensations of the age; Dusolina Giannini, dramatic soprano, whose appearances on both sides of the Atlantic have been a continuous triumph; Gertrude Kapel, prima donna of the Metropolitan Opera, whose artistry, notably in Wagnerian roles, has been acclaimed as unequalled; and Beniamino Gigli, the legitimate successor to Caruso, pronounced everywhere as the greatest tenor living.

In addition to this brilliant roster, the series is an exceptionally attractive one in view of its unprecedented low prices to subscribers, a sliding scale bringing cost down to almost a nominal fee. Subscriptions are now being received by the Canadian Concert Bureau for these concerts, the first one of which is announced for Tuesday, October 23, with that magnificent contralto, Sophie Braslau, as the artist.

QUITE a social event took place at Mr. da Costa's opening class-night dance to his pupils at the Columbus Hall on Thursday, September 27th, when, after he and his talented pupils had given a lovely exhibition Argentine Tango, and a very clever tap-dance, he introduced from the platform the well-known English vocal teacher Mme. Varty-Roberts and welcomed her back to this city after an absence of eleven years. Mme. Varty-Roberts' former pupil, Mr. James Dodginton, tenor, then sang two songs, so beautifully rendered that the applause forced him to return and give another number. There was a large attendance and a great number of Mme. Varty-Roberts' old society friends were present to welcome her return to Toronto.

ONCE in a decade a masterpiece of theatrical mysticism is given to the public. Not since "The Bat" and "The Cat and the Canary" has such a thrilling mystery play been offered as "Wooden Kimono" which will be the attraction at the Princes Theatre next week.

The fun in "Wooden Kimono" was originally intended to be only incidental, but no one can discount the reaction of a highly sensitized audience to incidents so mystifying that they cause screams mingled with delight and terror. At the average mystery play, women always think they prove the best detectives, and they generally provide all the high-lights of laughter and fun. Men go off in groups and really try to fathom out the guilty ones, while women generally let the author unravel the story for them and say at the end that they knew who did it all the time.

The author claims it's going to be a hard matter to solve "Wooden Kimono," no matter how hard one tries, for in it he has introduced many factors new in

dramatic construction. Who, for instance, ever heard of a ghost singing, and its voice being caught over the radio? Who, for instance ever? But, no more can be told, except that more surprises creep in every minute of the action of "Wooden Kimono" that the audience's bewilderment is really laughable to behold. The management's taunt, "The harder one guesses, the farther away one is," has caused all kinds of excitement and more than one embryo Sherlock Holmes, and Craig Kennedy should be on hand for the "Wooden Kimono."

THE Philadelphia Civic Opera Company will give the first performance in this country of Richard Strauss' "Ariadne auf Naxos" at the Philadelphia Academy of Music on



THE WELSH IMPERIAL SINGERS
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"Baron Blisen drags his weary steps toward the drums. What an eternity it takes—"

Thrilling story of first four-wheel truck to conquer 3,000 miles of world's greatest desert, by

SIR CHARLES MARKHAM
British soldier, explorer and big-game hunter

IF I WERE asked to state why Baron Frederik von Blisen-Finecke and I crossed the Sahara by truck, I could only answer that in doing so we attempted and accomplished something which everyone claimed was impossible. We both felt that, having gone so far as buying an International Special Delivery for the trip, we would ignore advice and go on.

On March 26th we started our adventure from Kano, in Nigeria. Out of Zinder, appalling heat enveloped us, our thermometer registering 125 in the shade. Progress from Niamey on was slow, barely averaging ten miles per hour.

The desolation at Tabankort, an abandoned military post, would drive most white men crazy in a month. The heat is beyond description. The water is almost as salt as the sea, so we decided not to fill our two 10-gallon drums as we should pass another well called Asselagh, farther on. The going became steadily worse. At dusk we came to the conclusion we had missed the well. We were faced with the alternative of going on or of turning back.

Either way courted death and a terrible one, but we decided to go on. At 2:30 A.M., we were compelled to stop, overcome by exhaustion. A small glass of water and dry biscuits for us, but not a sound of complaint from our wonderful truck. The

going became worse, involving corrugated iron sheets under the wheels, which otherwise would have sunk to the hubs in sand. Four feet forward—stop. Scratch sand, replace sheets, again forward four feet. There was less than a gallon and a half of water left. Our International was boiling constantly but kept faithfully on and every drop of water poured into the radiator was like parting with our life's blood.

Finally, a speck on the horizon! Our hopes rise, "What is it," we cry, "can it be water?" Hardly can we curb our impatience. We reach the steel drum. Empty! Our hopes are dashed and both secretly think we have come to the end of our last journey.

The next day, we ran into a deep valley of sand. The truck sank in to the axle. Only a quart of water left—for the engine, or ourselves? We compromised with a mouthful apiece and the car drank the rest. Progress was terribly slow, the truck shuddering under the terrific strain from the resistance of the sand, but coming through with flying colors. We climb a small escarp-

ment, and see, barely a mile away, five drums standing in solitary state. Are they empty, or filled with water or petrol? Baron Blisen drags his weary steps toward the drums. What an eternity it takes to cover that mile; but eventually he reaches them.

It is water! With feverish haste we drink the precious liquid which means life.

Next morning we were off into the Tan-ezruft Desert, where it has never been known to rain, and reached Reggan two days later. On April 12th we reached Algiers, having covered 4,535 kilometers (2,818 miles) in sixteen days. From Kano to Algiers, we consumed 156 gallons of petrol (187 U.S. gals.).

We were not only glad to have accomplished the journey, but to have done it in a regular stock model International Truck, without special equipment or preparation, other than extra fuel, tires, and water; no spare parts of any description were carried—or needed.

NOTE: These are short excerpts from this adventurous journey across Sahara. International Harvester will be pleased to send you with its compliments, the complete story of Sir Charles, in booklet form, profusely illustrated. Use coupon below.

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17 year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Woodburn, 194 Powell Ave., Ottawa, who won the Gold Medal at the Canadian National Exhibition in the piano competition which was open to all above the age of 16. Miss Woodburn is a niece of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Mills, of Toronto.



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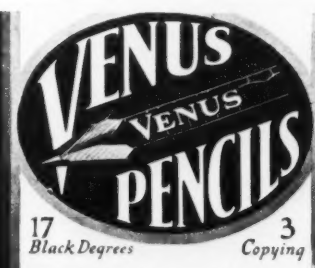
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CARDINAL BOURNE 25 YEARS AT WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL
Cardinal Bourne recently celebrated the 25th anniversary of his appointment to the Archbishopric of Westminster, and to mark the occasion Pontifical High Mass was celebrated in the Cathedral. Cardinal Bourne wore new vestments presented to him in celebration of the anniversary. The picture shows Cardinal Bourne leaving after the service in the Cathedral.

MUSIC AND DRAMA

A New Bennett Play

WITH the new long-heralded play by Arnold Bennett in which to get their teeth, the dramatic critics of London this week had a good time, writes Norah K. Thompson to the New York "Herald Tribune." Though they wrote at great length upon every angle of Bennett's "The Return Journey," and gave it a great deal more space than the criticism of any play has received this year, yet none of them was able to wax really enthusiastic. Perhaps the trouble was in the anticipation being greater than the reality, and where they were all expecting a really great play, they saw only a tense, somewhat talkative drama with a topical twist.

It is a modern version of "Faust." As "The Morning Post" critic says, it is a simple affair. "On the one hand Voronoff, on the other, Goethe. Express one in terms of the other and there you are." Bennett has Dr. Henry Fausting, eighty years old, who wants to commit suicide because, though he is academically supreme, his life has been one of devastating boredom. Then appears Dr. Satolly, a rejuvenation expert, himself made young again and carrying youth in a test tube. In a few months Fausting is happy in flannelled folly, and finds his Marguerite at Newham College. He is forty and she is fascinated. But six months of this fresh life is like sixteen years to Fausting, and his affection for Marguerite withers. The dramatic high spot of the evening is the disclosure to the girl that she has been living with an old man of eighty, the doddering person she used to see on the streets of Cambridge. She is horrified, vituperative, and goes off with her young lover, while Fausting is left to face the results of his adventure with a murmur of "Fortitude! I will face life again."

Gerald Du Maurier, who took the chief part, produced the play at St. James's Theatre and gives a great performance as Fausting. The consensus of opinion seems to be that the play is ingenious, well performed, and occasionally is witty, but as serious drama the thing lacks at once breadth of view and depth of passion, indeed everything, as "The Morning Post," says, that Goethe has.

Large audiences have been flocking to the Q Theatre this week to see the late MacDonald Hastings's sixteen-year-old play "The New Sin." This story of a father's cruel will and the hideous consequences it brings on his children seems assured of a place in modern English repertoire. Says "The Daily Telegraph": "It is in modern English, has the strength to remain undiminished, and its spell is as irresistible as ever. Everything happens naturally. Every character seems an authentic piece of life." There are only men in the cast and their acting, notably that of A. G. Poulton, as the brutal employer, Davids, whose murder is the crowning consequence of the will, and Richard Gooden in the part of Peel, the affable porter, now humorous, now pathetic, is always human.

Edgar Wallace's new farce-melodrama, "The Lad," is incredible and amusing, and since the chief part is taken by the admirable comedian, Billy Merson, who previously has only been seen in variety revues and musical comedies, it is never dull, even for an instant. At the fall of the curtain on the first showing, Billy Merson confided to the audience that Wallace had written the play in five minutes while Wallace countered by saying it might have been a better play if Merson hadn't left out quite a quarter hour of his part.

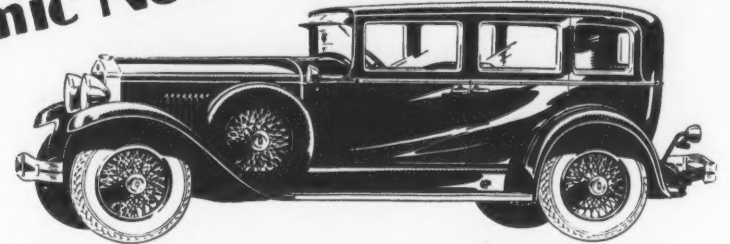
Louis Bromfield's "The House of Women" has just been produced in the suburbs and may come to the West End later on. The reception of this play was enthusiastic and since the acting of Nancy Price as Julia Shane and Cathleen Nesbit as her sister, Lily, was finely done, it will probably have a long run.

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"No. How?"
"Just lift up the hood and count the plugs."

Visiting Relative: "And when was the baby born?"

Modern Father: "Between the second payment on the radio and the tenth of the car."

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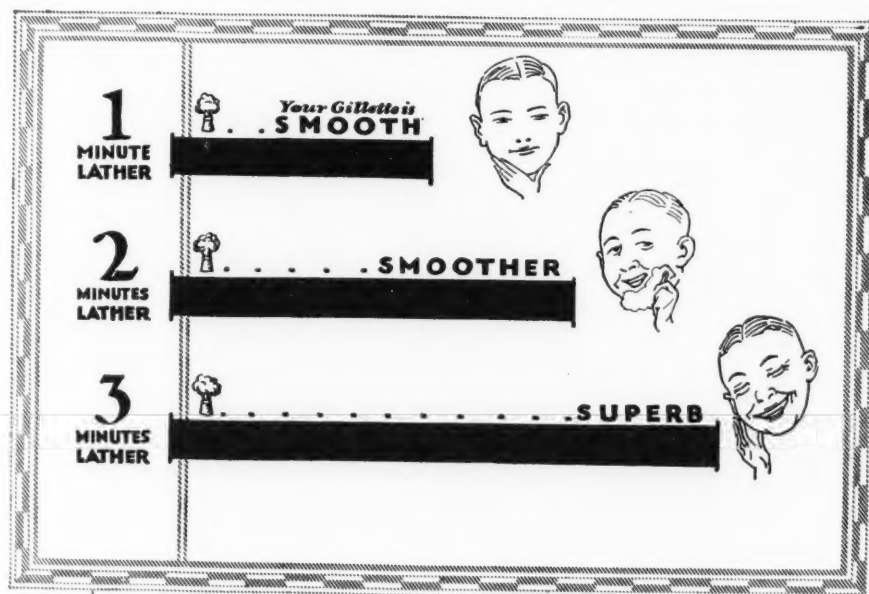
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SATURDAY NIGHT

WOMEN'S SECTION



TORONTO, CANADA, OCTOBER 6, 1928

Canadian Brides and Bridal Groups of the Autumn and a Charming Toronto Debutante



MRS. NELSON HENDERSON OF TORONTO
Who before her marriage on Saturday, September 8, in Toronto, was Evelyn Irene, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Howard E. Clark, of Avenue Road, Toronto. Dr. Henderson is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Donald M. Henderson, of Toronto.
—Photo by Charles Aylett.



MISS NANCY McDOUGALD
Of Dale Avenue, Toronto, one of the season's debutantes.
—Photo by Charles Aylett.



MRS. ALLEN HEWISON CHRISTENSEN, OF LONDON, ENGLAND
Formerly Marion Corby, daughter of Mr. Francis C. Trench O'Hara, Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, and Mrs. O'Hara, granddaughter of the late Robert O'Hara, Master of Chancery, Chatham, Ontario, and granddaughter of the late Hon. Senator Corby, of Belleville.
—Photo by John Powis.



MRS. WILFRED BREDIN
Formerly Helen E. Anderson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Anderson.
—Photo by J. Kennedy.



MRS. GEORGE JORDON HARRIS
Of London, England, who before her marriage on September 7, in Ottawa, was Grace Kinloch, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Kinloch, of Ottawa.
—Photo by Paul Horsdal.



MRS. DOUGLAS B. McCOLL
Formerly Jean Hall, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Findlay, of Carleton Place, Ontario. Her marriage to Mr. McColl took place on Friday, September 14, at Carleton Place. Mr. McColl is the son of Dr. D. P. McColl, of Regina, Sask.



MRS. J. A. LUDGATE
Formerly Miss K. Meldrum, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Meldrum, of Weston, Ontario.
—Photo by J. Kennedy.



A PRETTY BRIDAL GROUP
Among Winnipeg's prettiest September weddings was that of Kathleen Janet Elinor, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Murphy, Armstrong's Point, to Mr. James Davis Graham, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Graham, of Winnipeg. The bride and her attendants pictured here are, left to right—Miss Mary Machray, Miss Kathryn McKenzie, Miss Hope Cushing, Montreal; the bride, Miss Margaret Clark, and Miss Peggy Murphy, sister of the bride.



MRS. PHILIP NORCROSS GROSS
Before her recent marriage in Goderich, Ontario, this charming bride was Miss Jean Fleming, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Fleming, of Windsor, Ontario. Mr. Gross is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Gross, of Montreal.
—Photo by Ashley & Crippen.



VAN EGMOND-LOCKHART WEDDING IN REGINA
The bride was Miss Isobel Dorothy Van Egmond, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Van Egmond. Her attendants were Miss Lois Van Egmond, Miss Dorothy Lockhart, Master Tommy Daskin and little Priscilla Anne Jackson, page and flowergirl.

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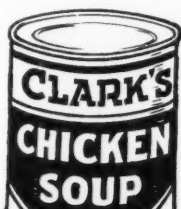
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The Onlooker in London

The Sincerity of Dickens

THE controversy which is now taking place concerning the sincerity, principles, and private life of Charles Dickens reminds one of the fact that only the other day the editorial room in which he used to dispense his favours was quite by accident destroyed. It was here on the top of a Bouverie Street office, on the first floor, that Charles Dickens edited, for a very brief time, a morning newspaper. He made the room in which he did his work historic despite his transitory tenancy it. His most remark-

able contributions during this period were a series of letters on capital punishment. He brewed his bowl of punch with the deft hand of the expert and was never more delighted than when handing his brew to his friends. Although Dickens wrote so rapidly and charmingly about punch, he himself was a very moderate drinker. Exactly what his recipe was I do not think anybody ever knew, but those who had the privilege of tasting it said that it was like the nectar of the gods. The room has, with the aroma of the spirit, now disappeared. When a modern day author receives £1,000 or more for quite a commonplace book, it is interesting to remember that Dickens only received fifteen guineas a number for "Pickwick," and altogether about £2,500 for the complete work; £3,000 for "Nicholas Nickleby," and about the same amount for "Barnaby Rudge." In connection with this controversy, which concerns his private life, it is important to note that all who knew him from Carlyle downwards, spoke of his very fine qualities, his sincerity, his generosity and kindness, while his fondness for children and animals was intense.

Stirring Up the Peers

As a debater he introduced fresh life into the House of Lords. He declined to allow himself to be oppressed by the solemn and heavy atmosphere of that Chamber, and spoke with a refreshing vigour and an entire disregard for convention which at first scandalized and then delighted the peers. There was a banking peer who



COMING OF AGE OF LORD GRAHAM

The coming of age of the Marquis of Graham was celebrated at Brodick Castle, Isle of Arran, Scotland, recently, when a garden party was held and presentations made. The picture shows the Duke of Montrose (centre) and his son, the Marquis (right), receiving the guests.

had been promoted from the House of Commons whose tones were as funeral as his views were pessimistic. He was holding forth once on the terrible financial plight of the country and was followed by Lord Birkenhead who cheerfully observed "The noble lord always was a little ray of sunshine, wasn't he?" And his description of Lord Salisbury and Lord Selbourne as the "Dolly Sisters" gave some offence to the two noble lords but a certain amount of malicious pleasure to their friends. He was seen at his

(Continued on Page 47)

A Loss to Public Life

WHILE Lord Birkenhead blandly refuses either to confirm or to deny the report that he is leaving politics for some other form of activity, it is an accepted fact in political circles that he will no longer be sitting on the Government Bench in the House of Lords at the end of this year. As to the precise nature of his new activities secrecy has been successfully maintained, and the most contradictory reports are in circulation. It may, however, be assumed that he is going to take up a post which will be better remunerated than a Secretaryship of State. Indeed, his retirement from politics raises in a very definite form the whole question of ministerial salaries, and sooner or later the House of Commons will have to consider whether the present scale of payment is an adequate reward both for the duties which are discharged and for the opportunities which have to be sacrificed. The withdrawal of Lord Birkenhead from the Government, and, presumably from politics, is a serious loss both to Mr. Baldwin and to Parliament. Mr. Lloyd George has told us that there was none of his colleagues in the Coalition Government whose counsel he valued more highly than that of Lord Birkenhead. Although in public life he has been a ready and frequent speaker he remained more or less silent at Cabinet Councils, but the expression of his opinion at the end of a prolonged discussion always carried great weight. When Mr. Lloyd George made him Lord Chancellor most people were inclined to think that it was a most daring experiment, but in a very short time Lord Birkenhead made his mark both as a Lord Chancellor and as a debater in the House of Lords. He had been regarded as a great advocate rather than as a great lawyer and to the astonishment of many he proved himself one of the greatest of law lords. One of his judgments earned an extraordinary compliment from his colleagues composing the court. They placed it formally on record that in their opinion the judgment of the

SQUARE HEEL

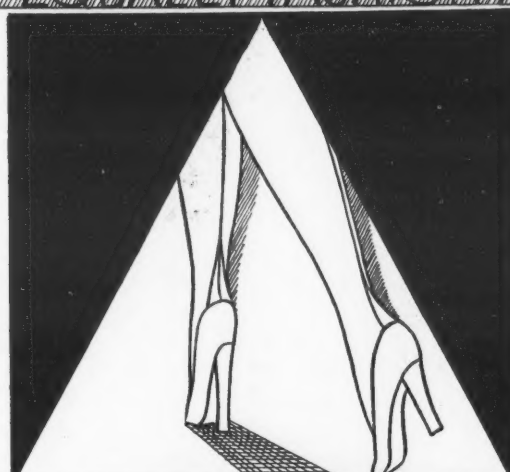


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CAT FIVE O'CLOCK

with
Jean Graham



If we ever contemplate old age, we make only a guess as to how we shall be spending the time. To the girl of sixteen, thirty-five seems an awful age, something too venerable to consider at all, while sixty is an impossible age to attain. However, the years flit by, and the first thing we know we are sending flowers to our friends' daughters on their coming-out party or are watching the antics of a great-nephew. Then we suddenly come to our senses and realize that Father Time is not merely approaching, but has taken up his abode with

of parents. Curious that this complaint is never heard regarding the clothing of boys. The school-boy is never worried over what he shall wear, but seems willing to accept the same as the other boys. Woe betide the boy, however, who wears a startling tie or a cap that is "different". The boy must wear just what the "other fellows" favor, or he will suffer for his originality.

When it is suggested that the girls should wear a uniform, in order to be in keeping with their sister, there are signs of revolt. Why, inquires the girl in her teens, should there be this deadly monotony of attire? I do not blame the school-girl for her protest, if the color chosen for the uniform is the depressing navy-blue. The trustees would act wisely, if they avoid any interference with feminine costume. If there is any subject which sets the heather on fire it is that relating to woman's attire. The fear that varied costumes will make "invidious distinctions" between rich and poor does not seem seriously to affect Canadian communities. Perhaps that is because the citizen of large income prefers to send his daughters to a private school—where, strangely enough, uniforms are more popular than they are in the public institutions.

Let us hope that the authorities in Ottawa will find some amicable way of adjusting this matter. Surely, there are more important considerations among the girl students than dress rivalry—never a healthy competition for young girls. Sports are likely to bring any vain young persons to their senses and help them to see that fun is a more important matter than frills. You simply can't do your best at basket ball if you are worrying over the powder on your nose or the length of your gown. The school-girl is not naturally a vain being. It is in later years, when masculine attentions are desired, that the debutante becomes fussy over her wardrobe and heightens the tint of the war-paint.



MISS DOROTHY TANNER
Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. W.
Tanner, of Regina, Sask.
—Photo by West

us. Also, although there is more than a sprinkling of silver in our hair, life is still interesting—even amusing. But there are a few brave souls who encourage the rest of us by refusing to recognize that the years bring any handicap, and who keep on with the race, long after the others have dropped behind.

Some days ago the newspapers told us that among the students who took the summer course at Sackville, New Brunswick, was Mrs. A. K. Gifford, who had attained the age of eighty-six and who chose the subjects of Spanish and sociology for her special devotion. This is a surprising and inspiring piece of news. Most of our old ladies of eighty-six have given up all occupations but knitting, and are not encouraged to consider anything like University lectures. Perhaps, however, Mrs. Gifford is lucky enough to live in a household where ambition is encouraged, whether it shows itself in the eight-year-old or in the octogenarian. Too often we are indifferent to the aspirations of eighty-years-old and dismiss them as an idle fancy, or an unreasonable whim. Last winter an old lady I know found joy in life by taking some classes at a modern cooking school and now exults in her knowledge of the new cakes—which she makes in just as appetizing style as her grand-daughter, Gladys. There is much happiness to be found in acquiring fresh knowledge, and mentally we are only as old as we choose to be. Wrinkles may come on hands and forehead, but we do not need to acquire wrinkles on the brain—if we will only keep it open to new ideas. If we are going to sit down—or lie back—and criticize the young person because she shingles her hair or smokes a cigarette, then Father Time, in revenge, is going to send an unpleasant cross line between our eyebrows or a downward droop to the mouth. Mrs. Gifford, whose home is in the beautiful village of St. Andrew's-by-the-Sea, is lucky in being able to acquire a knowledge of Spanish and sociology before she becomes a really old lady.

OTTAWA appears to be having a discussion as to the dress rivalry of the girl students attending the collegiate institute. Complaints are being received from parents that the competition among some of the girls in the matter of dress is becoming a rather serious drain on the resources

MISS ELIZABETH (BETH) GRUBBE
Eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. N.
Grubbe, of Vancouver, and niece of
Mr. H. N. Grubbe, of Toronto.
—Photo by Wadda, Vancouver

was arranged at the side with streamers. She wore a hat of the darker shade of green, with touches of silver. Miss Verna Ross, the bridesmaid, wore a gown like that of the maid of honor, but in tones of rose pink, and her hat was trimmed with silver. Both attendants carried bouquets of pink roses. Mr. J. Aubrey Gibson was best man and the ushers were, Mr. George de T. Glazebrook and Mr. Andrew Whyte. Following the service at the church, a reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents. Mrs. Spalding received with the bridal party and was in a gown of Mary blue lace and hat of blue felt with silver. She carried roses. Mrs. Sime wore a graceful gown of grey chiffon and hat of grey lace with touches of blue. She also wore a black fox fur. Later the bride and bridegroom left on a wedding trip, and for travelling Mrs. Sime wore a frock of beige toned crepe and her coat was of beige toned tweed and collared in brown fox. Her hat, shoes and bag were in matching shades of brown. On their return, Mr. and Mrs. Sime will live on Walmer Rd.

Dr. and Mrs. J. D. Adamson, who were in Toronto recently, en route to Winnipeg, after spending six months in Europe, were guests of Dr. and Mrs. T. C. M. Routley.

Mrs. Harris McPhedran, of Toronto, will entertain at a tea for her daughters, Miss Isabel and Miss Elizabeth McPhedran, two of the season's debutantes, on Wednesday, November 21.

Miss Nina Elmsley, who was in Ottawa for the Hardinge-Fleming wedding and who has been visiting Mrs. Melfort Boulton in Toronto, left on Thursday of last week to join her parents, Major-General and Mrs. J. A. Elmsley, in Winnipeg.

Sir Squire Sprigge, editor of "The Lancet," London, England, arrived in Toronto last Tuesday and was the guest

of his brother-in-law, Major Thomas Moss, for a few days at "The Clarendon," and has since been the guest of his mother-in-law, Lady Moss.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Corey are returning to reside in Toronto after several years' residence in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. R. S. McLaughlin, of Parkwood, Oshawa, will entertain at a tea at their residence on Friday, October 12, from four till half-past six o'clock, in honor of their daughter, Miss Eleanor Victoria McLaughlin.

Mrs. A. R. Martin, of Toronto, entertained at a tea on Sunday afternoon for Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cambie, of London, England.

Mrs. George A. Somerville, of Toronto, will entertain at a tea on Friday, October 12, in honor of her niece, Miss Dorothy Stratton.

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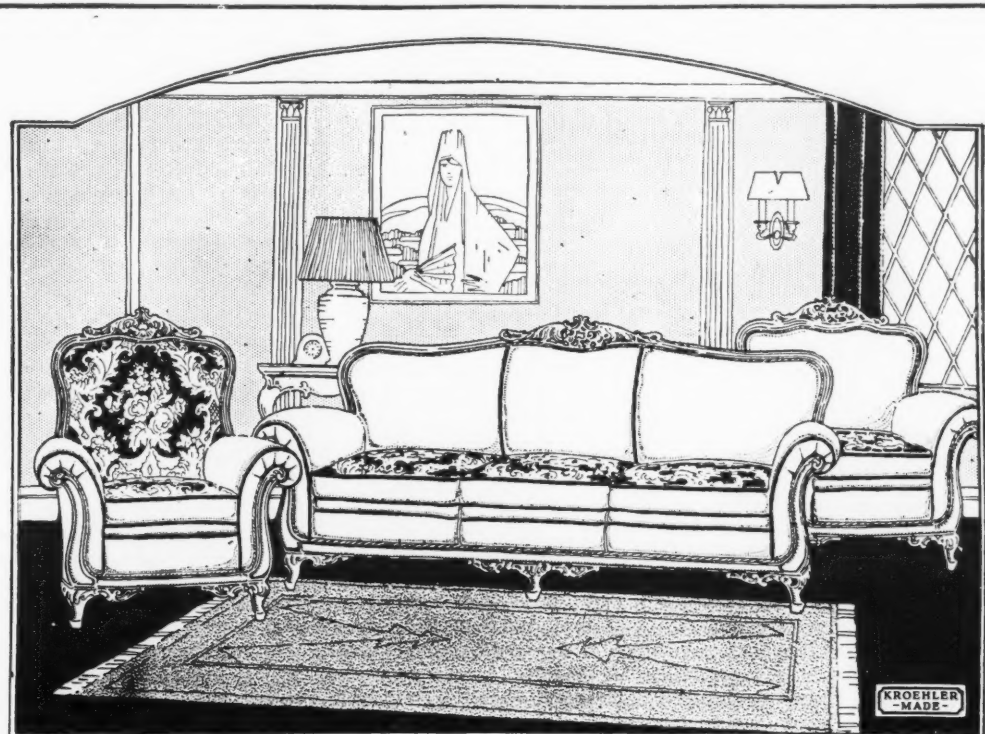
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BEAUTY is not mere regularity of features, or a shade of hair. It is an ensemble in which a good complexion plays a vital part.

Many otherwise unattractive girls have "lovely eyes," or "a good nose." And many girls are called beautiful whose greatest claim to beauty is a lovely skin.

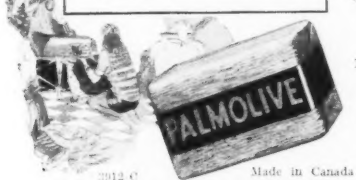
To be really pretty one must keep her natural charm. For even though you use powder and rouge, *naturalness* is your aim. And no beauty can seem natural that has not the base of a naturally lovely skin.

Those authorities who know the most of dermatology—of skin culture—will tell you "washing the face for beauty" is Nature's surest rule.

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The soothing, cleansing oils of

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Loveliness, and the grace which goes hand in hand with confidence in beauty's prestige, has been the gift of Yardley's Old English Lavender Soap since the quiet days of flag-stoned gardens and much-petticoated maidens. To-day, as then, Yardley's refines hands and faces with its exquisite purity—touches them with its lingering, lovable fragrance.

\$1 per box of 3 large cakes at all best druggists and department stores throughout Canada.

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The social season calls for white and pink skin, with the clear freshness of girlhood. If you have Tan, Freckles, Sallowness, Rashiness, Blackheads, Eczema, etc., we recommend

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This preparation peels off the old, scarred and discolored outer skin, leaving the fresh new skin clear and without blemish. Thirty years of satisfaction from coast to coast. Sent to any address on receipt of price—\$1.50. Also sold by the T. Eaton Co., and the R. Simpson Co. Any druggist can get it for you.

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THE DRESSING TABLE

By Valerie



THERE is an English poet who rejoices in the name of Rose Fyleman, who writes the most delightful fairy verses you can imagine. When a Canadian autumn arrives, with its days of gold and ruby, these lines seem to describe the season:—"Some days are fairy days. The minute that you wake
You have a magic feeling that you never could mistake;
You may not see the fairies, but you know they're all about,
And any single minute they might all come popping out;

where anyone may go for the sole purpose of finding out why they are as fat as they are and how to get rid of some of their weight. This is in charge of one of the great American experts on obesity, who believes that people should decrease their weight rather than allow it to increase after middle age, so that there is less burden on organs which are degenerating.

Though this clinic was started recently to improve the general standard of health, the greater number of visitors who wait patiently in the big white room for a few words with the



A LOVELY LAMI CLOAK
A lovely white tinsel Lami cloak with fox fur, silver brocade and green silk tulle.

You want to laugh, you want to sing,
you want to dance and run,
Everything is different, everything is fun;

The sky is full of fairy clouds, the streets are fairy ways—
Anything might happen on truly fairy days."

Indeed, the prince of the weather has been lavish in his gifts this year, sending us an August made of sapphire and a September of richest topaz. On the edge of October, we wonder what the coming days will be:—grey or gold. Already, there is that touch of frost in the air which makes for gaiety, and we are all prepared for a fairy month. We may find our fun in golf or foot-ball; we may go shopping and buy a brown bag and a pair of beige silk stockings; or we may take a book of poetry and go off to the October woods to dream the afternoon away. For some of us the gayest hours that late September can give are those at the Woodbine track, with Lake Ontario a wide expanse of sparkling steel-blue, and the splendid steeds playing a grand march as they sweep past. A sport of kings, indeed it is, as the colors fly along the course and a cry goes up from the grand stand. Yes, of course, a horse is a vain thing for safety, and your carefully-saved pennies may be swept away in a moment; but there is nothing half so sweet in life as the race of thoroughbreds such as you see at the Woodbine. The horses are off, the crowd leans forward breathlessly—and if you have a drop of Irish blood in your veins, you bet your last dollar on Sir Harry or Beau of the West and let the world go by. There is no other exhilaration quite equal to that which you know when your chosen colors flash ahead of the rest. So, you listen with a calm condescension when one friend tells of her good afternoon of golf and another is enthusiastic over a motor run to Grimsby. Your fairy day at the Woodbine was enough.

IN New York, where beauty culture is taken so seriously, there are two new institutes for the woman who wants to improve her appearance. One is a daily clinic at a big hospital,

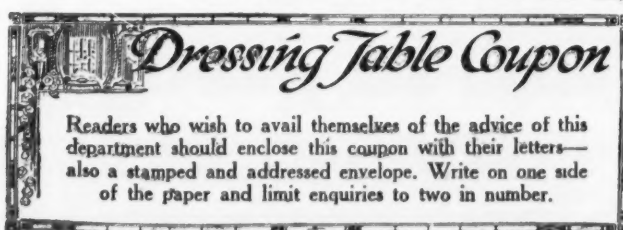
learned doctor are women of all classes who want to get thin more for appearance than for health's sake. Rich and poor alike go there to get advice from this expert, whom they cannot see any other way. Strictness of diet and systematic exercise night and morning, in one's bedroom with a two-miles quick walk each day are among his prescriptions. For each patient he writes out a special menu. And he takes particular pains to find out if their ever-increasing weight is due to some gland or merely to over-eating, wrong eating, or laziness.

He is absolutely opposed to all those pills and potions which certain doctors have offered American women who are anxious to get thin in a hurry. And if his patients do not obey his injunctions he has no time to bother further with them. He wants results—and gets them. And the pampered New York woman is obeying him humbly and even motoring into town to see him during the long hot August days.

The second place is a new institute of beauty culture on scientific lines. Here again an expert is in charge, a doctor who has specialized on the anatomy of face and neck and who has lectured on the subject and treated only private patients, and very few of these, till he was persuaded to open a "facial institute."

To him, of course, flock all those wealthy seekers of youth and beauty. He is new, he is expensive, and he treats as a science the very thing their husbands and brothers have laughed at them for taking seriously. Moreover, he gets results, and his band of trained assistants, who understand perfectly the muscles, nerve structure, glands, circulatory system, etc., of the face and neck give treatments which differ from those of the ordinary beauty specialist.

To make the wrinkles disappear they devote their attention to a muscle at the corner of the mouth which being in poor and feeble condition, is causing the wrinkles. They give all sorts of facial and neck exercises which must be practised every day, and make a special point of stimulating the circulation of face and neck, so that waste skin may be



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Venetian Muscle Oil. A penetrating oil rich in the elements which restore sunken tissues or flabby muscles.

for Quick Afternoon Treatment

Venetian Anti-Wrinkle Cream. Fills out fine lines and wrinkles, leaves the skin smooth and firm. Excellent for an afternoon treatment at home.

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thrown off, since, after 25 or 30 years of age, this function is neglected by the skin itself, which becomes sluggish.

Each patient is first thoroughly examined by the expert himself, who tests her muscles, examines her skin under a magnifying glass, questions her as to her habits, diet, and disposition, and then turns her over to one of his operators, recommending for her a course of treatment suited to her case. But he does not stop there. Every once in a while the patient reports to him and he examines his

cleanser and the other things, I know that your skin will rejoice and blossom as the rose. Then you can use a good wash for the eyes, night and morning, and a reliable hair tonic, and you'll emerge from all this carefulness with a clear complexion, sparkling eyes and hair with golden lights.

Grace. If your name correctly describes you, then you are extremely lucky, for a graceful woman is even rarer than a beautiful one. But you cannot be graceful if your feet are troubling you, and I have sent you the name of someone who may be able to improve your condition. Of course, there is no such thing in these days as a tight pair of shoes, as the modern woman is too sensible to wear anything that would cramp the feet. I think it was Josh Billings who said he always wore tight shoes because they made him forget all his other troubles. However, most of us are not so heroic as to dismiss our troubles in any such fashion. So if you wish to be a truly graceful lady and walk with a fairy tread, then you will first see that the feet are comfortable. As for the other matter, there are so many good creams of the kind you mention, that I am sure you will be able to find just what will suit you. I am sending a list from which you may choose.

Rose. That is a name to conjure with, for I have never believed that a rose by any other name would smell as sweet. I think you had better consult your family physician about the "little lump." It is probably nothing serious, but medical advice is called for in this case. Creams and lotions are of

no use in this instance, and I certainly should waste no time in seeking the best advice. As for the pimples, which are the source of so much mortification, the cause of their coming is probably the wrong diet or a defective elimination of poisons from the system. Try three cakes of yeast daily and see if there is not considerable improvement. Then, as the pimples are slowly vanishing, use a good lotion to keep the skin smooth. A saturated solution of Epsom salts has helped in many cases. Let it dry on the skin and remain for about five minutes, doing its good work in restoring the cream-and-roses of a school-girl complexion. Now, don't forget to consult your family doctor about the first trouble—and the best of luck!

The New Hats

The repeated attempts of La Mode to revive interest in big picture hats has not met with much success; here and there, at the Prix Morny, one of the specially chic races of the Deauville season, one saw a really large hat worn by some pretty mannequin from the rue de la Paix or the rue Royale, but the real elegantes, almost without exception, wore close-fitting hats of beret design.

The beret of the day-after-tomorrow will be quite as wearable as the Mephisto helmet of yesterday, and far more becoming. The jaunty headdress gives the impression of being worn on one side of the head, while in reality

it is put on quite straight. The modified tam-o'-shanter crown is "the thing," and this crown may be treated in many different ways.

On Prix Morny afternoon I saw a delectable beret made of black panne and black glove kid, the latter forming the "tam" crown, which was embroidered in fine jet. This chic headdress was worn with a black and white taffeta gown and a magnificent sable scarf.

Visiting Cards

HARDLY any old tradition can resist the encroaching tide of modernism, and one of these days we shall find that women, after showing their legs, smoking cigarettes, cutting their hair and driving their cars, all of which things their grandmothers would have thought unpardonably immodest, will actually come to printing their addresses on their visiting cards, says a Paris correspondent. A Paris daily paper has indeed been asking many of them why they do not do so already, and has been able to obtain no more convincing reply than that they are observing a long-established custom. Of course no lady in Paris would allow her card to show more than her name, although her husband's card—which is probably larger than hers—not only carries his address, but

a list of his titles, professions, and membership of learned and other associations, so long and sometimes so comic that M. Barthou is said to have made a most entertaining collection of them. If a lady gave her address, she might be supposed to be inviting some bold, bad man to call upon her, a shameless advance comparable with that of an Englishwoman who should leave two of her own cards as well as two of her husband's—for a man can call on a lady, but a lady must not call on a man.

The New Berets

VERY many are the rumours just now about the new autumn fashions—especially the hats. Coming back to buy autumn hats is one of the things to which we look forward after the summer holiday.

This year I believe we shall wear charming berets made of the softest velour imaginable, with full crowns that can be pulled this way and that over the face. One example I was shown had a bunch of flowers at the side to hold the drapery.

Animal Brooches

FASHIONS in New York are much the same as those in Paris, but the American women are attaching

great importance to their jewels: of these, brooches seem to matter most, and they mirror sport. Fox's heads, race horses, and greyhounds are reproduced in black enamel and diamonds with crystal frames, and the bigger they are the smarter. Some are made with firm clips on the back, so that they can be safely fixed on hats, scarves and even belts.



Youth

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Retain its soft, smooth extraneous beauty over the years to come. Check the wrinkles and flabbiness and keep the appearance of youth with you always thru

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THE LATEST FROM PARIS
Daytime frock for winter, from Chantal, of Paris, in marine blue perforated jersey, with beige outlining the neck, and broad belt of grosgrain caught with curving gold buckle.

chart of her face and neck to note improvement made.

His results are obtained by exercise of the muscles and massage, and the creams and ointments used are simple and inexpensive.



Edith. There is no need for you to apologize for being interested in what the modern world calls "beauty topics." All of the daughters of Eve are anxious to have bright eyes, shining hair and a clear complexion, and these three things we may all have, if we are only persevering and careful. Of course you cannot alter the shape of your nose (unless you go to one of these facial surgeons and pay a pretty penny), but you can have a nice complexion. If you will only be careful about diet. Use a good skin cleanser and skin tonic and then a mere dusting of a good powder. And we do have such good powders nowadays. I have a new one in a pretty blue box, and the perfume is just the kind I like—soft and soothing and not at all obvious. So, if you'll only use the



THE LATEST FROM PARIS
A black and yellow printed mousseline de sole afternoon frock with broche coin dots, from Louise Boulanger, of Paris.

LADY LAVERY

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The greatest beauty since Lady Hamilton

*Go, fashion me with jewell'd gold
With coral pink and ivory white
And delicate as the tints that bold
Lily and rose by pale moonlight,—
Go, fashion me with loving care
And all the skill that art can bring
A figure of my Lady fair,—
A gossamer and dainty thing.*

—from a poem
dedicated to Lady Lavery

RED-GOLD hair crowning a lovely Grecian head, like a torrent of sunshine enveloping some exquisite flower; great amber eyes; ivory skin, "... delicate as the tints that hold lily and rose by pale moonlight,"—this is the wondrous beauty of Lady Lavery. Beauty which attests that, like art, life has its masterpieces.

The wife of Sir John Lavery, the internationally-known British painter, Lady Lavery is the inspiration of many of his paintings which hang in the famous galleries of Europe.

Such beauty as Lady Lavery's gives so much to the world. To the artist—inspiration; to life—color and romance. And nothing contributes to this precious quality more delicately—more elusively than the exquisite beauty of her lovely skin.

Knowing well the irresistible charm of her "lily and rose" complexion, Lady Lavery has considered—perhaps more than most women—the art of cultivating a beautiful skin.



"Hazel in Rose and Grey." By Sir John Lavery.
A painting of Lady Lavery which hangs in the Guildhall Gallery, London.

Above everything—she believes in a simple method of care. "For, after all," she told us with knowing conviction, "the secret of a lovely skin lies in keeping it clean. My formula is a simple one. I always use Pond's! The Cold Cream, the fine silky Cleansing Tissues, a dash of the Skin Freshener, then the Vanishing Cream—that is all."

To achieve the same wonderful results which cause Lady Lavery to prefer the Pond's method of care to all others—use the four products daily. Use them together, as she uses them, in the new Pond's way as follows. A way so simple—so delightful—so thoroughly efficacious:—

FIRST—as always, apply Pond's light and fragrant Cold Cream. Its purifying oils penetrate deep down into the pores lifting out every particle of dirt.

THEN—with Pond's Cleansing Tissues wipe away gently and completely every trace of oil and dust.

NEXT—tone and firm the skin with Pond's



Utterly enchanting is the chaste simplicity of Lady Lavery's Dressing Table. Its priceless Venetian glass mirror of that wonderfully subtle gray-blue tone, shines upon a toilet set of silver and the emerald green jars in which Lady Lavery keeps her Pond's Two Creams and Skin Freshener.

You can buy Pond's Cold Cream, Cleansing Tissues, Skin Freshener and Vanishing Cream in these well-known containers, at all drug and department stores.



"Hazel in Rose and Mauve," by Sir John Lavery

Lady Lavery's extraordinary beauty has been immortalized on canvas by her husband, Sir John Lavery, one of the most eminent British painters. Like Lady Hamilton she has been the subject of many great paintings. This portrait, one of the many interesting studies Sir John has made of his beautiful wife, fully depicts her winsome charm and rare coloring.

Freshener. It closes the pores, leaves your skin refreshed and fine without a trace of oiliness.

LAST—for a final touch of loveliness, and to hold your powder firmly, apply the merest breath of Pond's Vanishing Cream.

JUST ONE TREATMENT—and your mirror will reflect a new, enchanting loveliness. Daily treatment—and you will see in your own skin that glorious opalescence of youth—that smooth, soft texture you have so often admired in others. Try the Pond's four delightful preparations. Mail the coupon for samples of each.

MAIL COUPON WITH 10c—for week's supply of Pond's Cold Cream, Cleansing Tissues, Skin Freshener and Vanishing Cream.

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Announcements
BIRTHS - ENGAGEMENTS
MARRIAGES - DEATHS
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BIRTHS
NELLES—At Esquimaux, R.C., to Commander P. W. Nelles, R.C.N., and Mrs. Nelles, a son, August 23rd.

ENGAGEMENTS
Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Tremblay, of Hamilton, announce the engagement of their daughter, Madeline, to Mr. Walter Cecil Fletcher, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. William Alexander Fletcher, of Winnipeg, the marriage to take place late in October.

MARRIAGES
HAYWARD—BLACKWALL. At St. Paul's Church, Halesbury, Ontario, Monday, September 24th, by the Rev. Canon Hinkes, Christian Meta Farr, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Stuart Blackwall, to Reginald E. Gordon Hayward, R.Sc., only son of His Honor Judge and Mrs. Hayward, of Halesbury, Ont.

BOWEN—SNIDER. On Tuesday, June 19, 1928, at the Presbyterian Mission, Dundas, Ontario, by Rev. J. A. Shaver, Marjorie May, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Snider, St. Jacobs, Ontario, to James Wilson, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. P. Bowen, Toronto, Ontario.

YOUNG—CHAMBERS. At St. Thomas Church, Saturday, September 29th, 1928, by the Rev. Cecil Stuart, Helen Kathleen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William T. Chambers, of Toronto, to Dr. Cecil Oswald Young, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander L. Young, of Toronto.

DEATHS
CUTCLIFFE—At Norwood, Ont., on Friday, September 28th, 1928, Phyllis Gertrude, dearly beloved and only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Cutcliffe, aged 10 years, interment Monday, 10 a.m., Oct. 1st, 1928, at Mt. Pleasant Cemetery, Brant County.



The closing day of the races at the Woodbine, Toronto, was successful as a one as that of the opening. The weather, which favored this popular event throughout the week, did not fail it Saturday, and society was present in large numbers. Among those present were Mr. George Beardmore, Mrs. H. J. Pisk, Mrs. E. N. G. Starr, Miss Isobel Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Donald Ross, Mrs. D. King Smith, Mr. Arthur Sladen, Colonel Norman Perry, Mr. and Mrs. Alan Case, Mrs. Alfred Caulfield, Colonel and Mrs. K. R. Marshall, Mr. Sigmund Samuel, Miss Florence Samuel, Mrs. H. A. Richardson, Mrs. D. E. S. Wishart, Sir Henry Drayton, Miss Norah Drayton, Mr. and Mrs. Christie Clarke, Mrs. Parkyn Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie

on Monday of this week Miss Isobel Williams gave "a shower," and on Tuesday Miss K. Strickland entertained at a bridge.

Mrs. Hilton Tudhope, of Toronto, was hostess on Tuesday of last week at a very enjoyable luncheon of thirty-eight guests at the Hunt Club for her niece, Miss Eileen Page who is a debutante of the season. Mrs. Tudhope and Mrs. C. A. Page, mother of Miss Page, and the youthful debutante received the guests. Mrs. Tudhope looking particularly well in a becoming frock of draped beige chiffon and georgette, with hat of the same shade, sable fur and yellow orchid on the frock, and rope of pearls for ornament. Mrs. Page wore a black

Park Avenue, for the winter. Miss Mariam Rowley is the guest of her sister, Mrs. V. W. Bradburn of Roxborough Street West, Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Ellsworth, of Glenalton, Ridley Park, Toronto, entertained about five hundred guests, at a delightful tea on Saturday afternoon of last week in honor of their debutante daughter, Miss Betty Ellsworth. The hall and various handsome rooms were tastefully decorated with palms, varicolored zinnias, ferns and gay gladioli, and an orchestra played throughout the afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. Ellsworth and their daughter received the many guests. Mrs. Ellsworth smart in a French gown of King's blue silk opening over a petticoat of French lace, and caught at the girdle with a cluster of French flowers, a mohair hat with blue velvet bow at the back. The debutante who was the recipient of many beautiful flowers was charming in a French frock of rose pink, the skirt full and short in front, the bodice sleeveless and close-fitting and having a mauve velvet ribbon bow, a large mohair hat in golden brown with orange and mauve taffeta ends. Tea was served on the closed-in terrace which was decorated with lanterns and greenery and the table, attractively done with flowers, displayed lavish hospitality. Assisting here were a number of pretty "Débs," Miss Susan Ross, Miss Eleanor McLaughlin, Miss Grace Langmuir, Miss Emily MacIntosh, Miss Betty Anderson, Miss Mabel Turner, Miss Evelyn Booth, Miss Nancy McDougald, Miss Antoinette Lalonde, Miss Dorothy Thayer, the Misses Jean and Margaret Dobbie, of Galt, Ontario, Miss Ruth Lyon, Miss Dorothy Allan, Miss Anne Bastedo, Miss Mary Littlejohn, Miss M. McCausland, Miss Betty Lumbers. And the matrons who assisted the hostess were, Mrs. R. Harcourt, Mrs. J. J. Vaughan, Mrs. Frank Matthews, Mrs. Horace Hunter, Mrs. Albert Brown, Mrs. H. Love, Mrs. R. H. Green, Mrs. G. Huntman, Mrs. Ross Humphrey, Mrs. Lalonde and Mrs. Capon. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. R. Y. Eaton, Mr. and Mrs. R. O. McCulloch, of Galt, Mrs. George Dickson, Major and Mrs. Boone, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan McDougald, Mrs. F. N. G. Starr, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Southam, Mrs. Hugh Rose and Miss Rose of Welland, Colonel and Mrs. A. E. Gooderham, Mr. Sigmund Samuel, Miss Florence Samuel, Major and Mrs. Hugh Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Atwell Fleming, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Hodgins, Mr. and Mrs. John Jennings, Miss Jean Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Despard, Miss Grace Despard, Mrs. W. Parsons, Miss Muriel Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan J. McDougald, Miss Marie McDougald, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Finch, Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, Miss Meighen, Miss Lillian Meighen, Mr. and Mrs. Eric Phillips, Oshawa, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Matthews, Lady Baillie, Miss Stephanie Walde, Dr. and Mrs. Goldwin Howland, Mr. and Mrs. Draper Dobbie, Colonel and Mrs. Robins, Mr. and Mrs. Hilton Tudhope, Mrs. Alexander Macpherson, Miss Josephine Brouse, Mr. and Mrs. John Chipman, Mr. and Mrs. S. Playfair, Miss Sylvia Cayley, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. MacIntosh, Mr. and Mrs. R. Farmer, Miss Farmer, Colonel and Mrs. Warren Darling, Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Bongard, Miss Peggy Ogilvie, Colonel and Mrs. Deacon, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Hanna, Miss Betty Broughall, Mr. and Mrs. J. Baird Laidlaw, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Raymond, Colonel and Mrs. J. B. MacLean, Miss Evelyn Darling, Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Stillman, Mr. and Mrs. J. Firstbrook, Mr. and Mrs. J. Parryman, Oshawa, Miss Eleanor Williams, Miss Belle Miln, Miss Bruce Fraser, Miss Jean Lovering.



AT THE WOODBINE, TORONTO, DURING RACE WEEK
Mrs. Norman Perry, the charming bride Mrs. Kemp Walde, Colonel Norman Perry, and Mrs. Walter Coles.

Same, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan MacLaren, Mr. Glyn Osler, Montreal, Mrs. Strathairn Hay, Mrs. Harley Larkin, Colonel and Mrs. F. B. Robins, Mrs. R. J. Christie, Mr. and Mrs. Frank McEcheren, Mr. and Mrs. James Edgar, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Ashworth, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hay, Mrs. Hugh Sutherland, Mrs. Philip Kelly, Mrs. D. M. Hogarth, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. McLaughlin, Mr. and Mrs. John Coulson, Mrs. Arthur Finnane, Miss Eleanor Seagram, Mrs. Ralph King, Mr. Gregory Merritt, Colonel and Mrs. Reginald Pollard, Mrs. Grenville Rolph, Mr. I. W. Killam, Montreal, Miss Betty Burton, Miss Lily Maule, Mr. and Mrs. Scott Griffin, Mr. and Mrs. John Hobbs, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. McAuley, Mr. Justice Hodgins, Mrs. John Miln, Miss Jean McPherson, Mr. and Mrs. C. Moss, Mrs. J. K. Kerr, Mrs. Alfred Cameron, Miss Margaret Griffin, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Ganong, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hay.

Mr. George Beardmore, M.P.H., of Chudleigh, Beverley Street, Toronto, entertained the Marquis of Dufferin at dinner on Monday night of last week.

The officers of the Royal Canadian Dragoons, Stanley Barracks, Toronto, entertained recently at dinner for the directors of the Ontario Jockey Club and of the Horse Show, Winter Fair.

Mrs. Andrew Walker, of Halifax, N.S., is a visitor in Toronto, guest of her niece, Mrs. W. D. Ross, at Government House, Rosedale.

Mrs. W. B. Hanna, of Toronto, entertained at two small luncheons on Thursday and Friday of last week, going on later with her guests to the races at the Woodbine.

Mrs. H. S. Logan is again in Toronto from New York.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Vaughan, and Mrs. A. P. Turner, of Toronto, will entertain at a joint coming-out dance for their daughters, Miss Ruth Vaughan and Miss Mabel Turner, at Jenkins Art Galleries on Thursday.

Mrs. C. A. Page and her daughter, Miss Eileen Page, of Oakville, have taken an apartment at 93 Madison Avenue, Toronto, for the season.

Mrs. Edward Holmes, of California, is a visitor in Toronto, guest of Miss Grant Macdonald.

Colonel W. H. Searth, who has been serving in South Africa since the Boer War, has returned to Toronto. He spent the Summer with his mother and sisters at Murray Bay. The Colonel is a son of the late W. B. Searth.

Miss Annette Blaikie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Blaikie, of Elm Avenue, Rosedale, Toronto, is a much-feted bride-elect. Miss Madeleine Wills entertained for Miss Blaikie and Mr. Macpherson at the Hunt Club on Saturday of last week at a dinner dance, and



MRS. CRAWFORD ANNESLEY
Before her recent marriage, Miss Grace Edgar, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Edgar, of Toronto, and granddaughter of the late Sir James and Lady Edgar. Mr. Annesley is the son of Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Annesley, of Toronto.

—Photo by J. Kennedy.

A Free 19-Cup Trial of SALADA Orange Pekoe

LET us introduce you to a new delight in tea drinking that you never dreamed possible. Women from all over Canada are writing to us asking to try this wonderful new blend, Salada Orange Pekoe.

All you have to do is to write your name and address on this advertisement and send it to the Salada Tea Company of Canada Limited, 461 King St. W., Toronto. We will immediately mail to you a 19-cup trial package of Salada Orange Pekoe Blend for you to test at our expense. We will also send you the folders, "Orange Pekoe, What this much-used term means to the Tea Drinker," and "The Art of Correct Tea Making."

Salada Orange Pekoe sells in all parts of Canada for 85c. per lb.



"SALADA" TEA

S.N.-6

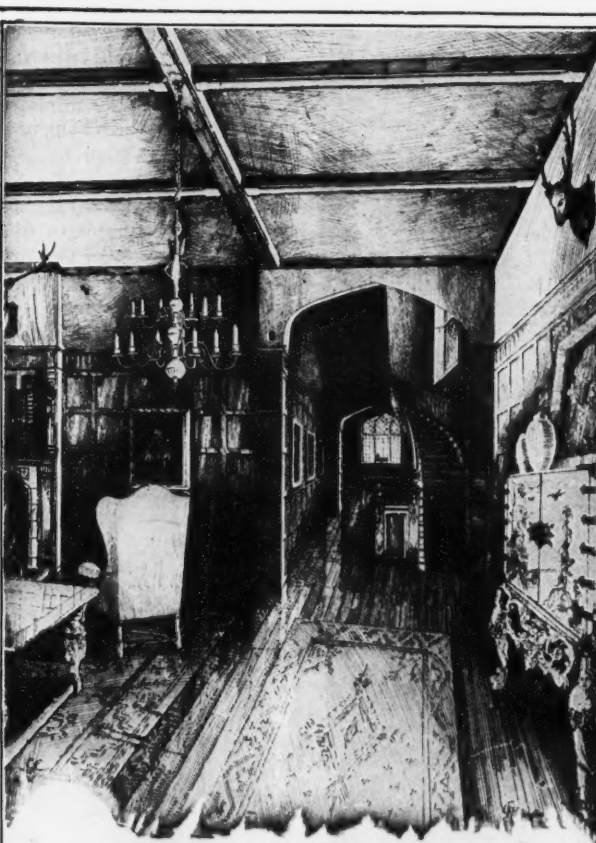
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Remarkable Jewelry in Jade Comprising Brooches, Rings and Bracelets—Exquisite Carved Soapstone Figures of a Great Age—Bronze Lamps, Cleverly Designed and Very Old—Beautiful Chinese Embroideries, Some of Them Centuries Old.

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Nine clear scintillating links
form this bracelet in unique
design comprising marquise
cut, baguette and brilliant
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Not only when you buy them; when you wear them, too! Even to the inexpert eyes of friends and associates, the name Gruen on the dial of your diamond watch signifies *established worth* in the stones as in the watch itself. For the Gruen Guild selects, matches, and sets its own diamonds. Your nearest Gruen Jeweller—his window marked by the emblem below—can show you Guild Watches for both men and women, priced from \$500 to \$27.50.

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These Tissue-thin Diamonds double the life of fabrics

THEY look different—they are different—these delicate, diamond-shaped Lux flakes!

Made by a remarkable process—tissue-thin to dissolve at the merest touch of the water—wonderfully pure, to cleanse gently and safely—economical, so that just a few flakes make a bubbling mountain of suds—these marvellous Lux flakes are like nothing else ever made for cleansing. They keep fabrics like new twice as long!

It's been proved

Business men, heads of great organizations caring for millions of dollars' worth of clothes and fabrics—the great movie studios, the big New York theatres—tell us they have found by actual experience that Lux gives fabrics double wear.*

So, to save large sums of money, they insist upon Lux for washing costumes, draperies, stockings, all fabrics!

Use lukewarm Lux suds. Dry soft woollens flat. Dry all fine fabrics, all colors, in the shade, never near heat.

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And women know Lux actually saves money!

Even one washing with ordinary flake, chip or cake soaps may shrink or yellow or fade a new garment, put it almost out of commission, because such soaps often contain harmful alkali.

Lux has no harmful alkali! Nothing to injure the sheerest fabric, the most delicate color. And with Lux there's no rubbing! Naturally, washed in Lux, your nice things stay new twice as long!

Sold always in the familiar blue packages for your protection.

*Metro - Goldwyn - Mayer, Paramount, Famous-Lasky, Universal, Pathe-DeMille, Fox, First National, United Artists and Warner Bros., all insist on Lux in cleansing, so do the producers of every musical comedy in New York.

Modernity

Mrs. Murray Alexander, of Hamilton, Ontario, was a week-end visitor in Toronto, guest of Major A. C. Snively and Mrs. Snively.

The Chief Justice of British Columbia, the Hon. Gordon Hunter, who, with his sister Miss Grace Hunter, of Creek-mo, Mimico, has been abroad throughout the summer, is en route to British Columbia via the Panama Canal and California. Miss Hunter is again at her residence in Mimico.

Mrs. Charles Baldwin and Miss Betty Baldwin are again in Toronto from their place at Shanty Bay.

Miss Anna-Mae Hees is returning this week to Toronto from the summer residence in Cobourg of her father, Mr. Harris Hees, of St. George Street, Toronto.

Professor and Mrs. Currelly, of Toronto, gave a very delightful tea at the Royal Ontario Museum on Friday afternoon of last week for Lord Melchett and the Hon. Henry Mond and Mrs. Mond, of London, England. The guests included Sir Joseph Flavelle, Mrs. D. A. Dunlap, Mrs. H. D. Warren, Sir Robert Falconer, Lady Falconer, Mr. Sigmund Samuel, Mrs. E. N. G. Starr, Miss Joyce Wolton, of London, England, Hon. Newton and Mrs. Rowell, Hon. Howard and Mrs. Ferguson, Col. and Mrs. J. B. MacLean, Provost and Mrs. Cosgrave.

Mr. and Mrs. Watson Syme, the latter formerly Miss Emily Spaulding, return to Toronto this week after spending their honeymoon in Quebec.

Miss Lorna Farmer, of Toronto, is giving a debutante bridge of ten tables for Miss Katharine Clarke, Miss Isabelle L. Gordon and Miss Frances Dockerill on Friday, October 12, at the Toronto Cricket Club.

Mrs. William D. Ross, wife of the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, presented prizes at the Athletic meeting of the Upper Canada School, at Upper Canada College on Saturday of last week.

Mr. Sigmund Samuel and Miss Florence May Samuel entertained at their residence on Madison Avenue, Toronto, in honor of Lord Melchett and the Hon. Henry Mond, on Friday afternoon of last week.

The President and Council of the Art Gallery of Toronto are giving a private view of an exhibition of Paintings by Contemporary Spanish Artists on Friday night of this week at the Art Gallery.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Gilbert are again in Toronto after a motor tour through Devonshire, England. Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert were the guests of the Countess of Minto while in Scotland.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Cayley, of Toronto, will give a house dance on Friday, November 23, in honor of Mr. Cayley's sister, Miss Sylvia Cayley.

Mrs. A. E. Langmuir, of Toronto, will entertain on Tuesday, October 23, at tea in honor of her debutante daughter, Miss Grace Langmuir.

Mrs. Thomas Moss is again in Toronto, from England, and, with Major Moss, is at The Clarendon.

Mr. R. C. Matthews, president of the Toronto Cricket Club, entertained delightfully at dinner at the club house on Saturday evening for the members of the cricket team and those taking part in the recent tennis championships. The club prizes were presented by Mr. Matthews at the conclusion of the dinner. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Seagram, Mr. Dyce Saunders, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Boulton, Mr. C. J. Ingles, Mr. and Mrs. George Neill, Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Catto, Mr. and Mrs. H. Wookey, Mr. Crauford Martin, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Carlyle, Mr. Harry Binns, Mr. Harry Dean, Mr. and Mrs. Chester Russell, Mr. and Mrs. George Urquhart, Mr. Hugh Reid, Mr. and Mrs. George Firstbrook, the Misses Mary McKee, the

Misses Audrey Watt, Betty Sandford Smith, Marjorie Ridout, Ruth Strang, Beatrice Symons, Marion Boutbee, Marjorie Mason, Ena Rogers, A. Molyneux, Annette Saunders, Inez Taylor, J. Mackinnon, J. Wilkinson, Marion Minty, Mary Carlyle, and Messrs. Sydney Saunders, C. B. Cleveland, Reginald Lockhart, Jr., A. C. Hill, J. A. K. Rutherford, Rodney Northey, George Jennison, E. Armstrong, Fielding Biggar, W. E. N. Bell, H. Peterson, R. A. Armstrong, P. A. Brewin, W. G. Ralfe, H. Boulton, J. M. Langton, Dr. J. D. Evans, J. T. Pemberton, W. MacLean Howard, G. A. Tobias, W. A. McKinnon, J. E. Carruthers, H. V. Johnson, J. K. Macdonald, Harold Martin, R. E. H. Ogilvie, J. G. Crawford, J. T. Symons, Esmond Grier, Jack Sprague, W. S. Dinick, Thos. Swan, C. W. Gale, T. H. Lett, Kergan Wells, A. A. Dodge, A. G. Plaxton, H. T. Biggar, G. D. McMurrich, A. K. Wilkes, Guy Saunders, T. R. Michie, R. G. Watson, T. H. Gibson, R. S. Grant, Gordon Mudge, F. B. Mercer, H. A. Drury, Howard Pole, F. W. Johnston.

The marriage of Miss Victoria Isabel Cawthra, daughter of Mrs. Cawthra, of St. George Street, Toronto, and the late Mr. Victor Cawthra, to Mr. H. Latham Burns, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Burns, of Toronto, is taking place on Thursday of this week at half-past three o'clock, at St. Thomas Church.

Miss Isabel Williams, of Toronto, entertained at a "Shower" on Monday of this week for the bride-elect, Miss Annette Blakie.

Mrs. Gordon MacKenzie of Walmer Road, and Miss Violet MacKenzie, are again in Toronto after six weeks spent at their summer place at Point au Baril.



AT THE WOODBINE, TORONTO, IN RACE WEEK
Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Marshall.

The Evening Mode of Autumn is Richly Varied

Dinner and dance frocks and gorgeous wraps capture Fashion with a host of new and enchanting whims. The evening Mode is wrapped in velvet, frocked in an exquisite variety of soft and shimmering silks.

A. Deep shirrings hold in the fullness at the shoulder in a velvet wrap of Chinese lacquer red. It's richly lined with heavy silk crepe. At \$95.

B. Silk Taffeta fashions the youthful, bouffant frock in "champagne cocktail" shade. The gorgeous bow of Lanvin green and faded rose is a subtle touch of color. At \$79.50.

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Langmuir-Hartmann Wardrobe Trunks are priced from \$39.50 f.o.b. Toronto. At all good luggage stores. Write for Wardrobe Trunk catalog W.D.



The only trunk with the Garment Protective Cushion. (Patented)

M. Langmuir
Manufacturing Co.
of Toronto, Limited

IT'S AN ECONOMY TO USE LUX
Lever Brothers, Limited, Toronto. L 844

Mrs. Frank Mackelcan, of Upper loe recently returned to Toronto after Huron Street, and her sisters, Mrs. Nesbitt, Mrs. Marshall and Miss Dun- the Georgian Bay.



The SHERIDAN NURSERIES Limited

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TORONTO 5

260 Acres of Ornamental Nursery Stock
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Tea for Two —or Three

IT'S so easy and convenient to bring out your Elite folding table when friends come in for tea. So handy too, for cards, sewing, writing and meals upstairs or out of doors.

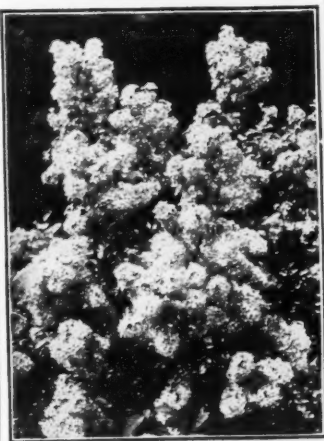
The Elite folding table is handsome, strong and quite as wearable as a permanent table. Size 30 inches square. Tops covered with green felt, leatherette or green linoleum.

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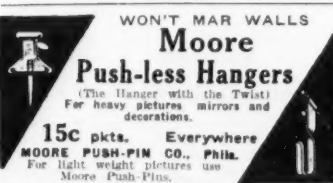


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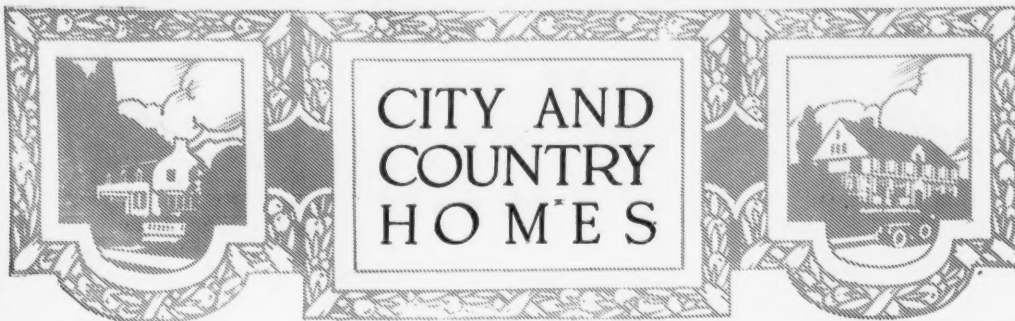
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FRUIT SALT



A Well-Known Toronto Lady and Her Skill in Needlepoint

By HILDA RIDLEY

TO restore and preserve old pieces of furniture by upholstering them in a manner worthy of their beauty and rarity—such was the appeal made by Needlepoint to Mrs. A. H. W. Caulfield, of Toronto, who has for years been a connoisseur and collector of antiques. She possessed a Louis XV chair and footstool, in carved walnut

tions. Having secured a suitable pattern, say for a Chippendale chair, she lays it on the canvas by means of trams or loose woollen threads straight across the pattern.

These she works over in the stitching, as over the filling in embroidery, which helps to give the work a solid appearance. For the general effects, she uses Gros point or the larger needlepoint, and for the finer, more delicate parts of the pattern, such as the petals and stamens of flowers, she uses petit point or the smaller needlepoint. In the case of backgrounds,

the floral fantasies—miniature trees and groups of flowers—fashioned in jade, which to the Chinese is the most precious of all precious stones. Nature's coloring and pose are so wonderfully reproduced that the eye at once accepts these delightful productions as Nature's handiwork, and only by the touch does the deception become apparent.

Many belong to the Ch'ien Lung Dynasty (1737-1795) when, though the Chinese potter was being affected by foreign influences, the worker in jade and other hard stones was



RESIDENCE OF W. G. VAN EGMOND ON ALBERT STREET, REGINA, SASK.

and gilt, whose pristine beauty was fully restored when she re-covered them with needlepoint, carried out in a color scheme of soft pastel shades that accorded with the period. In the same manner she restored other precious pieces, such as Chippendale chairs, Queen Anne cardtables, footstools, panels for walls and screens. Especially fine are the Chippendale chairs that stand in the dignified dining-room of her residence and form part of the 18th century charm of a room that, with its wonderful old Sheraton sideboard and tea chest and other appurtenances, is definitely Georgian. Each of the chairs is adorned with a cover in needlepoint whose exquisite floral design accords with the period.

Mrs. Caulfield is very particular about the historical accuracy of the patterns which she selects for her work. She does not design them herself, but purchases them from a well-known Parisian designer who may be depended upon to carry out her instructions.

which require a considerable bulk of floss to fill, she sometimes uses cross-stitching. Of great assistance in her work is the stretcher or frame, with an area of one yard square, which she had made for her from a Chippendale pattern.

As Mrs. Caulfield points out, Needlepoint is an art with quite a long history. Queen Elizabeth, Queen Anne, and many noble ladies of the great old houses of England were skilled needlewomen. Mary Stuart consoled many sad hours in a branch of the art that Nathaniel Hawthorne in one of his novels declares contains a soothing element and a sedative to bitter thought, affording as much relief to a woman as a good cigar or pipe sometimes does to a man.

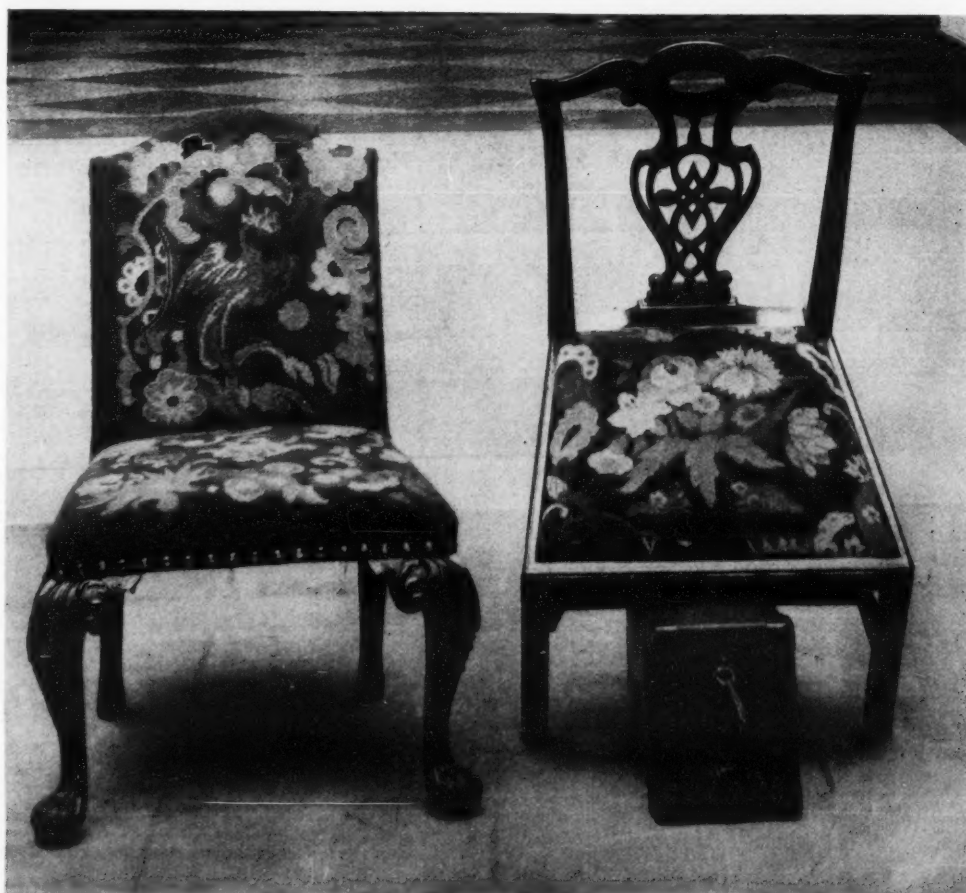
Oriental Fantasies as Household Ornaments

THE superlative craftsmanship of the Orient is never better exemplified than in the uncannily realistic

still remaining true to the Chinese tradition in emulation of the great masters of the famous Ming Dynasty.

What is particularly remarkable about these veritable poems in jade is that the artist did not forsake absolute botanical correctness, and it is this close attention to detail, each leaf and petal being fashioned with scrupulous exactitude, that gives them their realistic charm. Microscopic examination will fail to reveal any flaw in the wonderful work of these men who, with the Oriental contempt for time, often devoted years to thus reproducing the choice blooms of the flower garden.

In shape, color, and arrangement these pretty floral groups and miniature trees are above criticism, and there is little wonder that the demand between collectors is making them amongst the most highly prized productions of the East. Much of this is due to the fact of their being everlasting.



TWO INTERESTING CHAIRS

These two chairs are of special interest because of the needlepoint coverings which are the artistic achievement of Mrs. A. H. W. Caulfield, of Spadina Road, Toronto.

A good day begins with a cup of good coffee—

**Chase & Sanborn's
SEAL BRAND**

A "whole-meal" biscuit—
endorsed by doctors
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**Weston's
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ASBESTOS MARBLE—"ASBESTOSLATE" WALLTILE, made of Asbestos in strong rigid sheets that cannot possibly burn, warp or crack. Permanent—economical.

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"Asbestoslate" (rigid Asbestos shingles) Asbestos Lumber
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Health Officers Condemn Overheated Homes

In a widely published survey by The Wisconsin Anti-Tuberculosis Association, health officers of 225 cities in the United States, give their opinion that overheating of living quarters and frequent colds make one susceptible to pneumonia and tuberculosis. This statement gives a still more serious aspect to the discovery of Dr. C. E. A. Winslow (professor of public health, Yale School of Medicine) in New York City schools, where overheating by only two degrees caused a 70% increase in respiratory illness.

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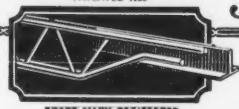
Massillon Bar Joist Floors not only increase the solidity, durability and resale value of your home but they are the best fire protection you can buy. Seventy-five per cent. of all residence fires start in the basement and with Massillon Bar Joist Floors it is impossible for it to spread farther. Massillon Bar Joist Floors are being used in fine Canadian homes all over the country and can be installed for very little more than the ordinary old-fashioned type of floor construction.

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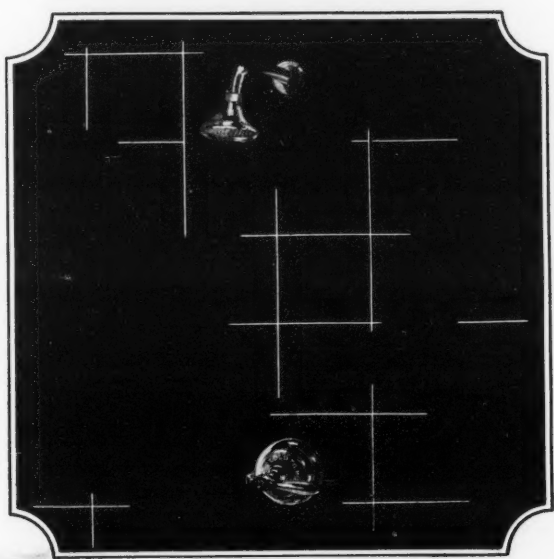
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Crane concealed shower C4378-A. With Crane mixing valve for hot, cold, or tempered water.

For morning spirits as sparkling as a June dawn— the before-breakfast shower

The invigorating freshness of the shower before breakfast, the soothing relaxation of a shower after exercise, are pleasures no longer confined to school or club.

Among the many comforts brought to present-day life by better plumbing is the home shower. Improved and simplified, easily and economically installed over the bath-tub, it requires no extra space for stall or piping. Such a concealed shower as the Crane C4378-A has only two parts showing, the head and the supply handle. A curtain rod and a curtain complete the visible equipment.

In the modern home or apartment, a shower is increasingly considered well-nigh essential. It is one of many plumbing developments, that add beauty and convenience to daily life, included in the complete Crane line of plumbing and heating materials for small homes and large.

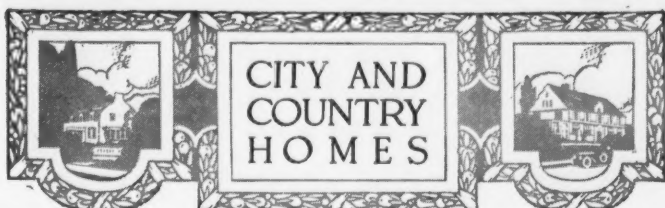
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The Beauty of Polished Floors

COMPARATIVELY few women realize that parquet floors endow their home with securities of comfort, cleanliness, durability and beauty, and that these qualities of parquetry, increasing in beauty and loveliness with maturity and age, are a first-class economical investment.

Today you can have a parquet floor of an elegance and refinement equal in appearance to the finest par-

quetry in deep orchid pink, shot brown and gold.

One or two bits of furniture in lovely walnut knit together all the color tones, whilst lamp and light shades in orchid-pink parchment, laced at the edges with dark brown silken cords, put the finishing touch of color enchantment.

But whether the scheme gives an atmosphere of solid magnificence to a room, whether its keynote is one of restful, unadorned simplicity, or whether it is just a cheery, comfortable, informal little room, a floor of



The two young brothers who share this attractive and unusual attic room are provided with individual dressing facilities, as well as with separate four-post beds. Nor have several comfortable lounging chairs been omitted in a room that is on occasion used as a den. All the furniture is of brown mahogany—and the wood-trim of the room, though of birch, corresponds in finish. The cool gray sand-foam plaster walls are an admirable foil for the barrel-like wooden ceiling, which is uniquely finished in mahogany, with a soft blue pigment tightly rubbed into the grain.

quetry; and you can purchase it, have it laid over the existing boards and polished at moderate prices.

Unequaled and unsurpassed as the modern linoleums are in the quality and excellence of their beauty and utility, they cannot create just that atmosphere of polished elegance that is the birthright of a good parquet floor.

The human labour and time required for efficient polishing of modern floors, is effectively reduced to a minimum by the modern labor-saving polishers of genuine repute.

The expensive sound of the word "parquetry" often drives the homeowner to buy another kind of floor covering, only to find on closer investigation that the polished floors secretly longed for in the home were well within the reach of the household purse, and what is more, an infinitely better wearing and appearing proposition.

Many and varied are the woods that go to the making of patterned and decorative parquetry, but oak is the wood of woods for this purpose. Oaks of many nations are used, Austrian oak being one of the hardest and toughest. British oak, incomparable for the making of furniture, is extensively and successfully used for parquet flooring.

The most popular patterns of parquetry are of waxed polished oak, with or without insertions or margins for decorative effect.

Innumerable are the patterns and exceedingly beautiful are some of the almost mosaic-like designs.

All decorative fabrics, whether brocades, damasks, tapestries, velvets, silks, satins, linens, cretonnes or chintzes, receive an added character when accompanied by the lustrous sheen of a well-polished floor, and their charm will be doubled literally by their reflection, mirrored in the shining boards.

Parquetry associates itself happily with almost any colour. Unlike a carpet, it is free to unite with any color scheme its owner may desire.

Sometimes it definitely lends its own color to the scheme, but at others it is quite marvellously attuned with tones entirely different. Cool it is in summer, with its smooth glassy surface, and yet warm and cosy in winter with all the venerable glow of oak.

Unique, and of a color simplicity that is irresistibly charming, is the room that has a pale, honey-hued parquet floor. Its ceiling is a deep primrose. Its walls stretched in the latest approved hygienic fashion, with artificial silk damask in deep and pale tobaccos and ambers, intermingled with threads of gold. The woodwork is in a flat finish of deep tobacco color, the door with its crystal furnishings being picked out in metal gold.

Serene on the boards, the large rug is of a rich, deep brown, making harmonious contrast with the primrose, honey and tobacco hues in the room. Of like color is the artificial corded silk on the covered furniture, with comfort cushions and hangings

parquetry will never be out of place.

This is emphasized in the scheme of an entirely different, gay little room, where the floor is run in the lightest shade of parquetry, having walls and ceiling in a flat finish distemper, and the woodwork in flat finish enamel of exactly the same shade. Its rug in peacock-green and its covers and hangings in a modern cretonne that mirrors the ancient colorings and design of a bedspread embroidered by the beautiful, fated Mary Queen of Scots.

The parquet floor with its peacock-green rug is an ideal setting for this type of cretonne.

When deciding upon the rugs for your floor, remember that a rug can make or mar; but the wrong rug or rugs on parquetry will banish all its elegance, and obliterate its claim to character.

In the Autumn Garden

IT IS a fact not always realized that fall-planted trees and shrubs of all kinds need plenty of water right up to the time the ground freezes. This requirement applies especially to coniferous and broad-leaved evergreens, even though they may have been set out as long ago as early September.

The physical effect of a regular moisture supply is simple enough in this connection. Even though the plant is making no growth above-ground, it is desirable that its roots continue active for as long as possible in order that they may be well established and ready to do effective work by the time spring comes. Unless this occurs the plants will suffer in proportion to the lack of water which they have been obliged to undergo.



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Old Dutch



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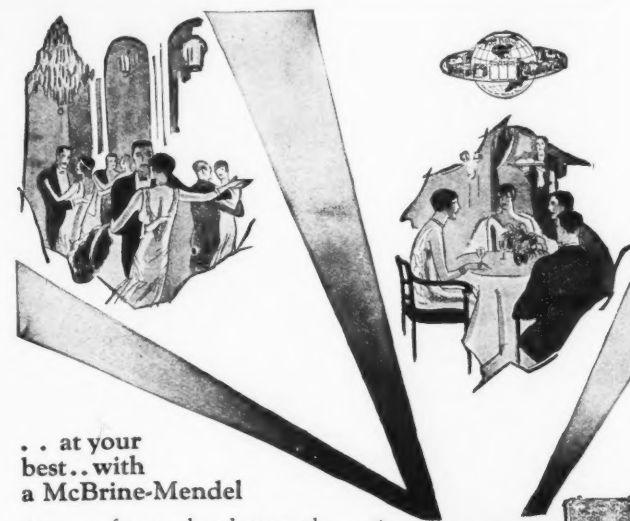
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Away... for a week end or a week... at your best. Possible always with a McBride-Mendel dust-proof Wardrobe Trunk. Your garments are fresh, unwrinkled, unsoiled at the journey's end... not the slightest speck of dust can reach them in a McBride-Mendel.

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So delightfully refreshing—
they said 200 years ago

For two centuries women in many countries—in cottage and castle—in old lands and new—have praised FRY'S Cocoa.

The wonderful sustaining qualities of this famous beverage come from skillful preparation of the choicest beans. Its taste-tempting flavour is the result of 200 years of "knowing how."

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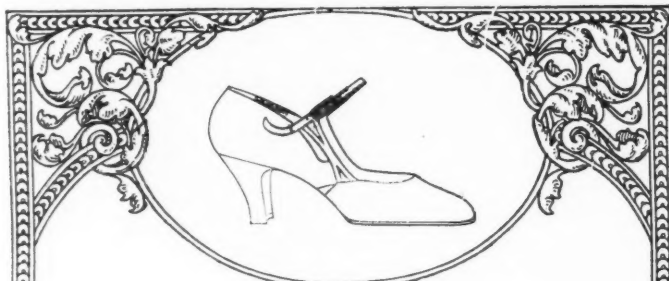


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It is as easy for a woman to find, in our newest Fall Models in Footwear, a design that suits her personality; as it is for her to choose a becoming dress.

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Cleanse and freshen your skin by bathing daily with Cuticura Soap. If there are any signs of pimples, redness or roughness, follow with a gentle application of Cuticura Ointment to soothe and heal. Cuticura Talcum, smooth, cooling and fragrant, is the ideal toilet powder.

Sample Soap Free by Mail. Address Canadian Depot: "The Cuticura Co., Ltd., Montreal." Price, Soap 25c. Ointment 25c and 50c. Talcum 25c.



Mr. and Mrs. Leighton McCarthy, of Toronto, have sent out invitations to the marriage of their daughter, Nancy Manners, to Mr. Hilliard Brooke Bell, on Saturday, October 20, at 4 o'clock, at St. James' Cathedral, and afterwards at 45 Walmer Road.

Mrs. Henry Gill, of Ottawa, is a visitor in Toronto, guest of Mrs. Paul Peters.

Knox College Chapel, Toronto, on Saturday, September the fifteenth, was the charming setting for the wedding of Isabel Sutherland, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Arthur Langmuir, Forest Hill Road, to Mr. James Anderson Grant, the third son of the late Rev.

The bride was given away by her grandfather, Major Grant. She was attractive in a gown of beige lace and georgette with long tulle sleeves. The skirt was held a the girdle with a blue chanel pendant. Her slippers, with amber buckles, were of the same shade and her felt hat in beige. Her bouquet was of lilies-of-the-valley and cornflowers. Miss Marjorie Muloch was her only attendant. She wore a French frock of amber velvet and georgette with hat of the same shade and velvet slippers and carried a bouquet of yellow roses. Mr. Digby Wyatt was best man. During the signing of the register Madame Dussau sang delightfully. A reception was held for intimate friends afterwards at the home of the



MRS. RANDOLPH COTTINGHAM OF WINNIPEG.

James A. Grant and Mrs. Henry O'Brien, of Toronto. The chapel was decorated with rose zinnias, gypsophila and delphinium in many shades of blue. The great-uncle of the bride, the Rev. Dr. W. G. Wallace officiated. Mr. Angus Ross played the wedding music and Miss Nellie Gill sang during the signing of the register. The bride was given away by her father and looked very lovely in a quaint gown of ivory taffeta, with silver sequin medallions, deeply scalloped and bordered at the hem with net. Her crush girdle formed a bustle from which fell a short train of the taffeta with lovers' knots in sequin, scalloped and outlined with net. She wore a short necklace of tiny brilliants and her shoes were of ivory satin. Her tulle veil was closely fitted to the head with flat clusters of orange blossoms on either side and she carried a bridal bouquet of sweetheart roses and lilies-of-the-valley. The twin sister of the bride, Miss Janet Langmuir, was maid of honor and the bridesmaids were Miss Grace Langmuir and Miss Norah McCullough. They were dressed alike, in ivory Blenheim moire, with fitted bodices and very long, full skirts scalloped at the hem with a border of bright delphinium blue satin. They wore chanel necklaces, shoes and hats of the same blue, the hats having a ripple, brim folded back from the face. Their flowers were stiff nosegays of roses and cornflowers shading from deep rose to pink. Mr. Clarence Northey was the best man and the ushers were Mr. George Meech, Mr. George Verral, Mr. Paul Grant and Mr. John Grant, brothers of the bridegroom. After the ceremony, a reception was held at Forest Hill Road, Mr. and Mrs. George Grant also received in the absence of the bridegroom's mother, who was unable to attend through illness. Mrs. Langmuir wore a printed velvet gown in soft shades of blue, mauve and beige, her close-fitting hat of blue trimmed with feathers repeating the shades in her gown, and she wore a corsage of orchids. Mrs. George Grant was in Burgundy coloured velvet and wore a black hat and a corsage bouquet of Columbia roses. Mrs. A. K. Grieg, the eldest sister of the bride, was gown in smart black crepe-back satin, a black hat with a facing of madonna blue, and a fur of cross-fox. Among the many guests were the grandparents of the bride, Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Langmuir, Mr. and Mrs. Julian Sale, Mr. and Mrs. James Breckenridge, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Davis, and Miss Lynn Cavers of Oakville; the Misses Elmslie of Buffalo; Miss Jean Cavers of Columbus, Ohio; Mrs. W. G. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Wallace, Dr. and Mrs. J. W. S. McCullough, Dr. and Mrs. Cecil Trotter, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Firstbrook, Mrs. D. Carlyle, Mr. and Mrs. W. Lind, Miss A. B. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Elmslie of Owen Sound. The bride and bridegroom left later on a wedding trip to Jasper Park Lodge. The bride wore for travelling, a two-piece frock of beige and gray-green, with a modern applique motif in soft shades of green and rose. Her hat was of gray-green angora felt and her coat beige kasha cloth. On their return to Toronto, they will live on Lonsdale Road.

The marriage of Miss Helen Holmes Lawson, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Lawson, Georgetown, to Mr. Strachan K. Bongard, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Bongard, Jarvis Street, Toronto, took place at 4 o'clock at Knox College Chapel on Saturday afternoon of last week. The Rev. Kenneth MacLean, of Georgetown, officiated. The chapel was decorated with Michaelmas daisies, palms, ferns and yellow dahlias.

bride's sister, Mrs. H. D. Hall, who received the guests. Mrs. Hall wore a navy blue corded silk frock with blue hat and carried pink roses. Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Bongard received with Mrs. Hall, the latter wearing a smart black French gown with tan hat to match. Mrs. Emerson Low, the bridegroom's sister, wore a French frock of black crepe with white and small black hat. Mr. and Mrs. Bongard left later for Briarcliffe Manor, New York State, the bride's going away gown being of French grey crepe with long sleeves a black belt and tassels, grey coat with goat fur and grey felt hat. On their return Mr. and Mrs. Bongard will live in Toronto.

Mrs. John B. Cudlip and Miss Cudlip, who spent the summer at their cottage in Rothsay Park, N.B., have returned to their home in Montreal. They were accompanied by Mrs. Cudlip's sister, Mrs. O. H. Sharpe, of Ottawa, who had been visiting Mrs. Cudlip.

Mrs. O. R. Peters was hostess at a delightful tea on Tuesday at her Rothsay residence in honor of Mrs. J. H. A. Holmes, wife of the newly inducted rector of St. Paul's Anglican Church at Rothsay. The fashionable dahlias was much in evidence in the drawing-room with other brilliant autumn flowers. The tea table with its pretty floral arrangement was presided over by Mrs. John Davidson, Mrs. Percy Fairweather and Mrs. Paul Blachet. The Misses Catherine and Margaret Peters, daughters of the hostess, assisted.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard P. D. Tilley, Carleton House, Germain Street, Saint John, have issued invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Alice Richardson Tilley, to Mr. Henry Poole MacKeen, of Halifax, Nova Scotia. The marriage will take place in St. John's (Stone) Church on Saturday, October the sixth.

Mrs. E. T. Sturdee and Miss Kathleen Sturdee, of Saint John, who made a brief stay in Montreal are in Toronto at present visiting Mrs. Sturdee's daughter, Mrs. John A. B. Stirling and Mr. Stirling.

Mrs. Frederick W. Daniel was hostess at a very delightful bridge at the Riverside golf and country club, on Thursday afternoon in honor of Miss Alice Tilley, whose marriage is to take place early in October. The prizes were won by Mrs. Gerald Anglin, and Mrs. John E. McCready. White phlox and gladioli ornamented the tea table at five o'clock when Mrs. Leonard Tilley, mother of the bride elect presided. A charmingly decorated wedding cake centered the tea table. Those present were Miss Tilley, Mrs. Tilley, Mrs. A. H. Campbell, Mrs. Gerald Anglin, Mrs. George Ross, Mrs. John McCready, Miss Margaret Tilley, Miss Margaret MacLaren, Miss Betty Thomson. At the tea hour other guests were Miss Beatrice Fenety of New York, Mrs. Campbell Mackay and Miss Hortense Maher.

The marriage of Miss Mary Margaret Lind, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Lind, of Toronto, to Mr. C. Wilmot Wilson, will take place on Saturday, October 6, at 4 o'clock, at the Bloor Street United Church and afterwards at Ryan's Galleries, Jarvis Street.

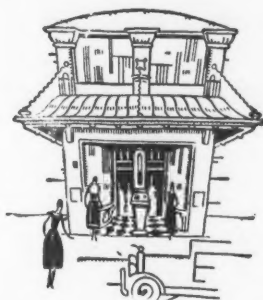
Mrs. Frederick Winnett, of Toronto, and her daughter, Mrs. Albert Lincoln of Boston, and Miss Frances Du Moulin, were recently week-end guests of Mrs. Sparks, "The Lilacs," Niagara-on-the-Lake.

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Ask for them by name . . . WELDREST—at your favorite store. You will appreciate the difference.

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In all Canada, no higher tribute can be paid a piece of fine jewellery than that it bears the name Ryrie-Birks. An enviable reputation, true . . . but also a responsibility that is our privilege to uphold. That is one of the reasons why Ryrie-Birks experts so rigidly insist on perfection in every detail of any stone or piece of jewellery before admitting it to our collection.

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Photograph by Charles Aylott

The Knobbs

An entirely new make of hat, more distinguished than you ever expected of a tailored hat—this is the Knobbs Felt—already an immense success with the women who have seen it—Hand-moulded from wonderful supple felts into lines of sheer smartness—Each with the identifying Knobbs label.

SOLD ONLY BY THE MORE EXCLUSIVE MILLINERS
THROUGHOUT CANADA—\$15.00 AND UP.

The Onlooker in London

(Continued from Page 38)

best when he was endeavouring to push through Lord Buckmaster's Divorce Reform Bill. He spoke throughout the controversy with deep sincerity, and in dialectics he proved himself more than a match for the whole bench of bishops. Indeed, the late Archbishop of Canterbury was compelled to lament that while the merits of the case lay on the side of the bishops they were no match for the terrible dialectical rapier with which the Lord Chancellor kept run-

tournament at Sunningdale to present the prizes. He was more than delighted to learn that during the year seventeen artisans' clubs have become members of the association, which now has a total of 6,000 members in all parts of England and Wales.

The Great Vine

THE great vine, known to all visitors to Hampton Court Palace, from which the grapes were cut and sold this week in aid of charity originated in a slip from another famous vine at Valentines, near Wantage, and

a representative of the London Evening News he has said:—

"He was a man singularly free from faults, and I think that anything published about him indicating the contrary is to be deprecated. He had the theatrical temperament. He had an infatuation for the stage, and he was a wonderful actor both in melodrama and comedy. . . . I don't think Dickens ever was amused at other people's misfortunes. He was not callous. The troubles of others appealed to him very strongly. He had no misfortunes of his own to speak of. Compared with other authors, he was on the whole very fortunate.

"It must be remembered that he occupied an exceptional position and lived in a glass house. Every word of his, every gesture, was recorded and made the subject of public comment. What Dickens thought on any subject was generally accepted as the correct thing to think.

"To my mind, considering his wonderful popularity, he remained remarkably unspoilt. I don't suppose any other author was ever in his lifetime so popular with the public.

"The Dickens that I remember was not at all vain or self-centred."

It may be that the author of this troubling novel-biography is right when he says: "None of the previously published biographies, I claim, have been either accurate or complete." Was any biography, ever written, accurate and complete? To one who gave to mankind so much as Dickens did, much will be forgiven; but why add up the faults of so good and great a man?

New words are not, as a rule, to be encouraged, but the correspondent of the "New Statesman" who proposes that the Customs official detailed to keep a look-out for improper books

should be called the "obscenity inspector" is not stretching the language very far.

AMONG the addresses presented to the Simon Commission is one says The Observer from the apprehensive lover of a quiet life:—

Civil aviation should be disallowed. It is generally perilous; and even if it be safe, it is certainly inconvenient to householders who require privacy and security though, doubtless, serviceable to romantic lovers who may swiftly elope with girls, or adventurous banditti who may expeditiously lift some property. House may be easily damaged by bombs, thrown from aeroplanes, and it is very difficult to pursue the culprits, for they are well-equipped, whereas others are not; and the police, though provided with aircraft, cannot be expected to be everywhere for policing. When crime on land by motor is so great as to perplex the most experienced detectives, we can well imagine the state of things in mid-air!

TRAVELLERS DISCOVER PLEASANT WAY TO TRAVEL AT NIGHT

The old lines "There's no place like home" are as true today as when they were first written, except that travellers now take home surroundings with them—when they go Canadian National to Montreal, in one of the popular, individual room sleeping cars.

This new home-like way of travel provides the privacy of an individual room with a real bed. Deep springs and mattress assure a night of complete rest. Convenient and roomy compartments for clothes and shoes banish the major discomforts of night travel. Artistic decorations, carefully planned illumination and the luxury of a bed reading lamp induce relaxation.

In the morning complete toilet accessories—the porcelain basin with hot and cold water—washstand mirror and full length cheval mirror—

FAMOUS FEET

how they're kept free from corns

MARY EATON'S Famous Feet

"My idea of a queer fad is to cultivate corns . . . when Blue-jay is as easy to get as a druggist's cheery smile." So writes Mary Eaton, star of Broadway's musical comedy hit, "The Five O'Clock Girl."

There are more than a million walking advertisements for Blue-jay . . . for 28 years the standby of the feet. No other way accomplishes Blue-jay's results . . . For the Blue-jay way is logical and safe. The amount of the medication is standardized in each plaster; you cannot apply too much or too little. The soft, velvety pad stops the shoe-pressure and that stops the pain. Then the medication ends the corn. Improved package, with new white pad, at all drug stores. For calluses and bunions use Blue-jay Bunion and Callus Plasters.

THE new
Blue-jay

THE SAFE AND GENTLE
WAY TO END A CORN



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ice-cold drinking water in a thermos flask—everything to satisfy the most fastidious requirements of the traveller.

Single room or "Chambrete" sleeping cars are provided on both

the 10 and 11 p.m. trains leaving Toronto nightly for Montreal. Make reservations at the City Ticket Office, Canadian National Building, Northwest corner King and Yonge Streets. Phone Elgin 6241.



MRS. EDWARD DAVID GLASSCO
Before her recent marriage in Pointe Claire, P.Q., was Mary Cecile, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wallace L. Hewell. This charming bride is a sister of Mrs. Lawrence Boyd, of Chaplin Crescent, Toronto.

ning them through. Lord Birkenhead has very long eyelashes, and as he sat on the Woolsack he often appeared to be fast asleep, but woe betide the peer who acted on that assumption. Lord Salisbury once complained that the occupant of the Woolsack was prevented by slumber from following his arguments. Lord Birkenhead gave no sign of life, but as soon as Lord Salisbury had finished he got up and went through his speech point by point with damaging results to Lord Salisbury's case.

Royal Golfers

THERE is not one male member of the Royal Family, with the exception of his Majesty, who is not a keen golfer. Until this year the Duke of York was perhaps the best exponent, but since the Prince of Wales came under the tuition of "the doctor," as James Braid is known the world over, he has made such rapid strides that it is now doubtful whether the Duke would win one game out of three. Only the day before he sailed for Calais the Prince went round the Worthing course in 84 strokes, a total which might have been two or three strokes less but for the somewhat curious attention of visitors who had learned that his Royal Highness was on the links. Wearing a bright jumper and plus fours, the Prince presents a very live appearance, and, like the modern golfer, he prefers to practice under the eye of an expert before engaging upon a personal contest. He has taken his clubs with him to Africa, and hopes to play on some of the highly sporting courses there. His length from the tee and his strength with the irons will be an important factor, but the greens, or "grounds" as they are called in the South, may affect his putting. One of the last acts of the Prince before leaving for his African trip was to become the patron of the Artisan Golfers' Association. The doings of artisans of every degree when brought to his notice intrigue him immensely. He was delighted to find that among the artisan class there were so many golfers of note who only required encouragement to be placed in the forefront of the golfing world. One of these artisans has already acquired international fame, and there are others who are on the plus mark. City policemen of all men, who are bound to be famous in the near future. But for the fact that his Royal Highness was leaving for Africa he would have been present at the artisans' annual

owes much of its size and quality to the fact that its roots have penetrated to the bed of the Thames, which is only some sixty feet from the vine house. Its growth was extraordinarily rapid, for by 1800, only twenty years after it was planted, the main branch was 110 feet long. This was subsequently reduced to 90 feet, but the branches now cover 2,300 square feet. Large as it is, the Hampton Court vine is not, however, the biggest in Great Britain, for that at Kinneil House, Breadalbane, covers nearly twice as great a superficial area.

"Our Mutual Friend"

I HOPE that Editors will see their way to ignore the attack on the private character of Charles Dickens which is contained in a sort of half-novel, half-biography, just published and already widely described in the newspaper, says John O'London. It makes Dickens out to have been a bad husband, a hypocrite, and a humbug. That Dickens's homelife was not too happy has been known for a very long time to anyone who has known anything about Dickens. But what have we to do with it? If Charles Dickens had been dead a thousand years, and were still a master in literature, it would be a different thing, for the assuaging waves of time would have been at work. But his last surviving son is to-day in a position of great authority and honour, and other descendants are alive. Besides, even the author of this book does not suggest anything flagrant in Dickens's character. He is satisfied to suggest the unfragrant. It is impossible to suppose that Dickens was without faults, or that his enormous emotional issue had not reactions. I am just old enough to remember the death of Charles Dickens. At least, I believe so. One Sunday, when our inevitable roast beef was on the table, I heard my father and mother talking in solemn and sad tones about someone who, I dimly gathered, was dead. That was in 1870, and I am fully persuaded that the dead man was Charles Dickens. Why should this greatest joy-giver of my lifetime be thus treated?

Even after I came to London I met men who had seen Dickens, and one man told me that he had often walked arm-in-arm with him along the Strand. Such men live even now. One of them is Professor Francesco Berger, who at the age of ninety-four is still teaching at the Guildhall School of Music. To

MODERN ENGLISH IN ITS DELIGHTFUL CHARM



This English Lounge Suite strikes a new note of luxury

IT suggests hearty unaffected English hospitality, luxurious comfort and good cheer. Down-filled throughout—seats, backs and arms. One sinks into these modern, low-lying chairs and chesterfields and almost loses sense of reality.

And the delightful English chintzes and shadow cloths and rich, serviceable moquettes with which this luxurious upholstery is covered looks so "chummy", so mellowed in tone, so charmingly English and "liveable".

Specially trained upholsterers put the utmost skill and conscientious workmanship into the

building of this fine furniture. If you have in mind the purchase of an imported suite, see Sani-Bilt English Lounge Furniture first. It marks a new step in upholstered furniture construction.

Mothproof, of course, or it would not be Sani-Bilt. Every piece is protected by the Sani-Bilt replacement guarantee. If moths do any damage, any time, you are entitled to a new suite.

Sani-Bilt dealers will gladly show you, or write us direct for information.

Snyder's
SANI-BILT
ENGLISH LOUNGE FURNITURE
Down Filled — Guaranteed Moth Proof

Snyders Limited

Waterloo, Ont.

Factories also at:
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Welcome indeed at any time—but when a letter is written on Cameo Vellum it really does seem that the sender has appraised your friendship as more than casual. Cameo Vellum presents immaculate whiteness and exquisite style at a very moderate price.

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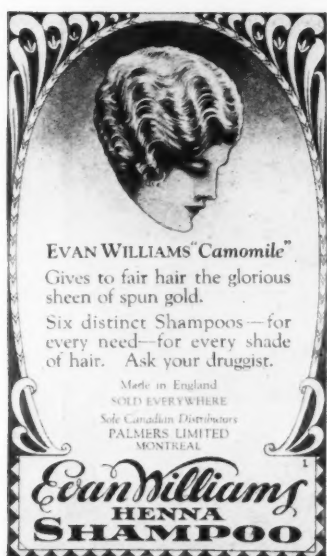


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Six distinct Shampoos—for every need—for every shade of hair. Ask your druggist.

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HENNA
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How to Make Rice Pudding

A TESTED RECIPE
That Adds New Flavour:

4tblspns. rice 2½ cups Borden's
1-3 cup sugar St. Charles Milk
½ tspn. salt 1½ cups water

Wash the rice thoroughly, then add with the sugar and salt to the milk diluted with water. Pour into a buttered baking dish and add a sprinkling of nutmeg. Set the dish in a pan of hot water and bake three hours in a slow oven (300°F) stirring several times the first hour to prevent the rice from settling to the bottom. Serve hot or cold.

For Free Recipe Book, Write The Borden Co., Limited, Montreal, 708

St. Charles Milk
Unsweetened



The Lieut-Governor of Quebec, the Hon. Narcisse Perreault entertained the Governor-General and Lady Willingdon, Lady Helen Murray and Colonel Murray at luncheon on Wednesday of last week at Spencerwood. Later Lady Willingdon sailed in the *S. S. Empress of Scotland* for England to spend a month.

Lord and Lady Weir, of Eastwood Park, Giffnock, Renfrewshire, Scotland, who have been in Ottawa, for a short time staying at the Chateau Laurier



BRITISH HIGH COMMISSIONER AND FAMILY
An exclusive photo taken recently showing Sir Wm. Clarke, the new High Commissioner to the British Government in Canada, with his wife and family.

Dr. and Mrs. Louis de Lothiniere Harwood, Montreal, entertained at dinner recently in honor of Dr. Charpentier and Dr. and Madame Jeannin.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Wilson and their family are again in Ottawa from their summer place at St. Andrew's-by-the-Sea.

Mr. and Mrs. Harcourt Forrest, the latter formerly Miss Louise de Salaberry, are again in Ottawa, after being the guests of Madame de Guerry-Languedoc at Tadoussac.

Lady Gouin, of Montreal, entertained recently at tea in honor of Madame Martial Chevalier and Mlle. de Beaujean, of Paris, France.

Mrs. Philip Osler and her little girl, Eve, who have been visiting Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. H. A. Stewart at the Chateau, Montreal, are in Toronto, where they are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Osler.

The marriage of Miss Cecile Winnifred Macnee, daughter of Mrs. Francis Hill Macnee, St. Lawrence Cottage, Kingston, to Mr. Richard Louis Cartwright, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Cartwright, of Toronto, and grandson of the late Sir Richard and Lady Cartwright took place in Kingston on Saturday, September 29.

Mrs. Herbert Flewker and Miss Dorothea Flewker, returned to Ottawa from an extensive motor tour of Western Ontario and the Eastern States. During their tour they spent a month at Niagara-on-the-Lake and the last fortnight at St. Annes.

Mrs. Cecil McDougall, arrived in Montreal last week-end a passenger in the *S. S. Empress of Australia*, from England where she spent the summer with her sister, Mrs. Gerald Hansard.

The marriage of Marguerite, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander B. Brodie, of Montreal, to Mr. Victor Payne-Jennings, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. John Payne-Jennings, of London, England, has been arranged to take place on Wednesday afternoon, October 10, at four o'clock at the Church of St. James the Apostle, Montreal, Rev. Canon A. P. Shatford officiating.

Mrs. Stewart Ritchie, of Montreal, is visiting in Quebec, guest of her mother, Mrs. G. B. S. Young of Park Avenue.

Madame Esquoniere du Thieux who has been the guest of her brother, Mr. Armand Chevalier and Madame Chevalier at Senneville after visiting Mrs. Colin Campbell at St. Hilaire, is sailing for France on Saturday of this week, October 6, with her parents, M. and Madame Martial Chevalier. Madame Esquoniere du Thieux was formerly Miss Jeanne Chevalier, of Montreal.

Madame de Guerry-Languedoc and her daughter have returned from their summer home, Languedoc Park, Tadoussac, and have taken an apartment for the winter months at 1832 Lincoln avenue, Montreal.

Miss Peggy Watson recently entertained at luncheon and bridge at the Royal Ottawa Golf Club in honor of Miss Joan Garland.

Miss D. L. O'Donohue, of the Chateau St. Louis, Quebec, recently entertained at a bridge and shower in honor of Miss Madeleine Boisvert, whose marriage to Mr. L. Thibault, of Montreal, is an event of this month. Presiding at the tea table, which was attractively decorated with pink roses, were Mrs. J. Boisvert and Mrs. Henri Cloutier.

Miss Jessie Clarke is again in Westmount after six weeks spent abroad.

The Dowager Lady Hardinge, who has been in Canada for a few weeks, sailed on Wednesday of last week in the *S. S. Empress of Scotland* for England, and was accompanied by her

Miss Mary Cecile Helliwell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wallace L. Helliwell, was married recently in St. John the Baptist, Pointe Claire, P.Q., to David Glasco, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. P. S. Glasco, Canon Allan P. Shatford officiating. N. A. Allen played the wedding music. The maid of honor was Miss Adele Whittaker and the bridesmaids, Miss Betty Chillas of Toronto and Miss Edith Brock of Montreal. The best man was Mr. Harold Mayer, and the ushers, Mr. Charles de L. Harwood and Mr. Jack Keyes, all of Montreal. The bridal costume was of ivory silk net, and an heirloom lace veil with orange blossoms at one side and wreath around the back of neck with band of net under the chin. She carried a shower of Sweetheart roses. The bridegroom's present to the bride was a diamond platinum bar pin. A reception was held at the home of the bride's parents, 6 Bowling Green, Pointe Claire, when Mr. and Mrs. Helliwell and Mr. and Mrs. Glasco received with the bride and bridegroom, Mrs. Helliwell wearing black satin wrap with tea-rose georgette dress, black hatters' plush hat and carrying tea roses. Mrs. Glasco was in wine colored velvet ensemble, with nutria fur and hat to match. She carried yellow roses. Quantities of cosmos, daisies and asters were used in decoration of both church and house. The bridal couple left on a motor trip to New York, Washington and Atlantic City. On their return they will live at the Rock Hill Apartments, 984 Cote des Neiges Road, Montreal. Out of town guests were Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Jarvis, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Jarvis, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Boyd and Miss Boyd, Miss Carolyn Jarvis and Mrs. Harold Chillas, all of Toronto.

Lady Foster, of Ottawa, entertained with delightful informality at tea last Wednesday for Mrs. Coristine, formerly of Montreal, who, after a residence of some length abroad has returned to Canada, and will take up residence in Ottawa.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. H. Burstall, of River Bend, Quebec, were recently the guests for a few days of Mr. and Mrs. John Burstall in Quebec.

Notable passengers in the *S. S. Empress of Scotland*, which sailed for England from Quebec on Wednesday of last week were the Marquis of Dufferin and the Hon. H. P. MacMillan and Mrs. MacMillan.

Miss Constance Davies, of Montreal, entertained at dinner on Tuesday night of this week for the bride-elect, Miss Gerda Parsons and Mr. James Thomas and their wedding party.



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SATURDAY NIGHT

FINANCIAL SECTION



Safety for
the Investor

TORONTO, CANADA, OCTOBER 6, 1928

P. M. Richards,
Financial Editor

Britain's Economic Position

Newer Industries Progress in Contrast with Great Staple Trades—
General Comparisons With 1927 Not Entirely Reliable—Thorough
Analysis of Facts Reveals Actual Conditions

FRANK facing of facts with respect to the general economic situation has always been a characteristic of the British industrialist and financier; in fact so pronounced has been this tendency that in other sections of the world "blue ruin" talk of any sort whatever, emanating from the British Isles, has been generally discounted. More than once the jubilant competitor, hearing the British manufacturer or merchant sing his doleful song, has exulted too soon, to his own eventual grief; never yet has John Bull been without shot in his locker.

Out of the many apparently conflicting reports received in this country concerning actual conditions in Great Britain, erroneous ideas have frequently arisen. It is of more than passing interest, therefore, that the Midland Bank, one of Britain's greatest financial institutions, has prepared an exhaustive and comprehensive analysis of the industrial and financial situation at the present time. While the Bank has delved deeply into its subject, a resume of its major findings serves efficiently to clear the air for Canadian business men.

On a comparison with last year's figures the state of trade in Britain, so far this year appears somewhat disappointing, but allowance should be made for the fact that the statistics in the earlier part of 1927 were strongly influenced by the accumulation of orders following the coal stoppage of the previous year. For the first quarter of 1927 the production index almost reached the 1913 figure; in subsequent quarters it averaged 5 per cent. less. This year the index has declined in each of the two quarters, due principally to a falling off in the output of the more important industries.

The unemployment figures are highly unsatisfactory. In the first half of 1927 there was a decline in the number of insured persons unemployed, due to the absorption of workers into industry following the disputes of 1926. But in 1928, while there was a seasonal decline in the earlier months, there was an unusual increase towards the middle of the year, and at the end of July the unemployed numbered over 250,000 more than a year earlier. To this increase the coal mines contributed no less than 67,000, cotton, linen and wool 60,000, and building and construction 29,000.

The situation in the country's basic industries has been by no means gratifying. The coal industry, which is perhaps the most severely depressed of all, has been producing a considerably lower output this year than last, and it is becoming more and more apparent that the industry is permanently overstaffed. This problem of surplus man-power and persistent unemployment in local areas has received the attention of a small committee, the Industrial Transference Board, set up by the Government in January last. The Board recommends improved emigration facilities and, as a partial solution, the orderly shifting of workers from depressed areas into districts where the labour market is expanding and elastic.

The depression in the export side of the coal industry is acute, and has led to the formation of various district marketing schemes, aiming at the control of output and maintenance of export prices. Plans are now under consideration for co-ordinating the activities of these district organizations. For the first seven months of 1928 exports of coal amounted to 28½ million tons, as compared with 30½ million tons in the corresponding period of 1927, while the value received averaged 2s. 11d. per ton less than in the earlier period.

The figures of iron and steel production are also disappointing, though the tinplate section has shown marked revival. Engineering has been rather more active, the increase in production being attributable in the main to the greater foreign demand. The electrical section, which hitherto has provided a point of relief from the prevailing depression, has itself shown signs of slackening, the output being lower than a year ago. Considerable expansion in the amount of work avail-

able, however, is anticipated shortly when the execution of the district electrification schemes is put in hand. The shipbuilding industry has maintained a high level of activity, but this has been due to the accumulation of orders as a result of the 1926 disputes, and grave anxiety is felt in view of the fact that the launches of new tonnage are not being followed up by the required amount of fresh orders. The quarterly figures of work begun indicate a progressive decline since the beginning of last year.

The cotton industry has been faced with difficulties not only of a general character but of a nature peculiar to itself. Output has continued to proceed at a level far below capacity and various remedial plans have been put forward. The industry has rejected proposals for a reduction in wages and for organized short time, and the latest schemes favour amalgamations among mills with a view to effecting economies and co-ordination of output and selling. The depression applies principally to the American section of the industry and not to the Egyptian, which has maintained a fairly high level of activity.

The volume of raw wool imported has been about the same as a year ago, but prices at the auctions in London and Australia have ruled higher. On balance there has been a slight improvement in conditions in this industry, though the promise of earlier months has not been realized. In the leather and motor trades progress has been registered, and favorable conditions have prevailed in the comparatively new artificial silk industry. Profits are reported at high levels, and fresh markets are being rapidly secured.

The flourishing state of the newer industries is in marked contrast with the depressed conditions of the great staple trades. It is hoped that these older industries will derive benefit from the Government's rating relief scheme, outlined in the Budget speech in April last and originally intended to become effective in October of next year. Considerable progress has already been made towards completing arrangements, and it is now stated that some part of the scheme will be brought into operation at an earlier date. With regard to tariff policy it may be noted that the Government has set its face, at any rate for the duration of the present Parliament, against wholesale extension of protection and quite recently reiterated its refusal to grant an inquiry into the advisability of placing a duty on iron and steel imports under the Safeguarding of Industries Act. A number of relatively small industries, however, have been brought within the scope of this Act.

The agricultural situation continues to be marked by the depression which has persisted for some years past. Farmers, however, along with industry generally, will benefit from the new rating proposals. The Government has also introduced a bill, which has recently become law, for the provision of additional long-term and short-term credit facilities for farmers, the former

(Continued on Page 53)

GOLD & DROSS

LEAVE TRIUMPH MOTOR ALONE

Editor, Gold and Dross:
Please advise me if it would be a good move on my part to purchase stock in the Triumph Motor Company of Edmonton.

—W. S. M., Calgary, Alta.

An investigation which SATURDAY NIGHT is making in connection with this promotion indicates that the outcome is likely to be anything but a triumph for the company and those who buy the stock. The circumstances appear to be such that it is amazing that the Triumph Motor Company should have been granted a charter by the Dominion Government.

In any case, in view of the tragic experience of at least two similar western companies during the last few years, the stock appears to be the kind that the public should leave alone, I expect to make more extended reference to this company in an early issue.

HAMILTON BRIDGE COMMON ATTRACTIVE

Editor, Gold and Dross:
Will you please advise me whether you consider Hamilton Bridge common a purchase at 44½.

—L. W. J., Montreal, Que.

Yes, I do. I am authoritatively informed that the company has received, or will receive, the contract for the structural steel for the new head office building of the Canadian Bank of Commerce at Toronto and that work on this big job will begin within six weeks. The company has also obtained a one-third contract for the C. P. R. bridge over the River Saskatchewan, the other successful tenders being Dominion Bridge and Manitoba Bridge. The unprofitable contract for the steel gates for the Welland Canal, on which the company has been working for years, will be cleaned up in November, leaving the entire plant available for the large amount of work which has been secured at profitable prices. Furthermore, in all the larger centres of population considerable construction work is under way or planned and the railways are reported to be contemplating a good deal of bridge replacement. It appears probable that Hamilton Bridge will share substantially in these undertakings.

The Hamilton Bridge Company, Limited, was incorporated early this year to acquire as a going concern the Hamilton Bridge Works Company, Limited, which had been in successful operation for around thirty-three years. Throughout this period a large part of the earnings were ploughed back into the property, with the result that the company has today two large modern structural steel plants, both located in Hamilton, Ont., one of which occupies an area of sixteen acres and the other an area of nine



HON. JAMES STEWART AYRE
Director of Ayre & Sons Ltd., and Vice-President, Newfoundland Clothing Co., also President of the Importers Association, who has been appointed Minister without Portfolio in the new Aldridge Government of Newfoundland.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

\$100,000 a Day

Canada's Mining Development Expenditure
Reaches Vast Proportions -- Smaller
Shareholders Increase -- Situation
a Challenge to Honesty

BY J. A. McRAE

APPROXIMATELY \$100,000 daily is being spent in connection with development of new mines throughout Canada. This expenditure has nothing to do with operation of mines already established, but is in addition to the regular expenses involved during the natural course of production.

Expenditure of \$100,000 daily is mentioned not as an abnormal situation, but is based upon detailed calculation of the assured average daily expenditure over a period of at least four years in advance. In the Sudbury district of Northern Ontario and in the Flin-Flon and Sherritt-Gordon areas of Northern Manitoba, the expenditure from the beginning of 1928 to the end of 1931 will probably reach \$80,000,000 in these two districts alone.

New mining activity is spreading from coast to coast. The work extends through every province. The more aggressive organizations with the necessary capital are invading that territory lying within the barren lands, away

(Continued on Page 58)

The Romance of Paper

Huge Industry Developed in Northern Ontario
Guards its Secrets Carefully -- Its
Contribution to Progress

BY PAUL MONTGOMERY

IN the industrial development of an area where the white man has not hitherto directed his efforts, things do not happen haphazard if success is to be achieved. There are one or two gaunt monuments to unwise outpouring of capital in Northern Ontario but in the development of the pulp and paper industries a regular sequence of events may be recorded. First there was abundant pulpwood. This material stood on the ground that was being opened up for agriculture. Long rivers provided a highway upon which to transport the cut logs and abundant power sites offered the untamed energy to convert the logs to glistening rolls of news print.

All these considerations were taken into account when the first big paper mill of the north broke ground at Iroquois Falls in the year 1912. Iroquois Falls are located about seven miles east of the main line on the Abitibi River and about twenty-five miles below Cochrane. A branch line of the railway was laid in to transport the building material and the machinery required.

The company that made this pioneer venture into the then northern wastes of Ontario now has some eighteen million dollars invested and is giving full time employment to more than five thousand persons and part time work to thousands of others. Its mills in the north have a possible combined output of more than eighteen hundred tons of newsprint a day, for the original mill at Iroquois Falls has expanded to several others located at strategic points.

Canadians should not overlook the fact that the idea of converting wood fibre into paper is a Canadian idea. Down in Nova Scotia there is a monument to the native son who first solved the technical difficulties and in the vicinity of Brockville, Ontario, paper was made from wood pulp when other countries were content to manufacture paper from rag stock.

Some papers are manufactured under a great seal of secrecy.

If the reader has ever experienced the pleasant feeling of one or more five pound notes of the Bank of England resting in his pocket he has handled one of the most mysterious papers in the world. For generations the Bank has closely guarded the secret of the paper used to print those notes. There is a general idea that it comes from India and that the stock of the rice plant enters into its manufacture.

In the manufacture of paper from wood pulp there are no secrets in the broad sense of the term. The underlying principles are well understood and the general routine of one plant is very similar to that of another. However, in the details each plant develops its own secrets. There are little methods that make for economies here and there. There is the utilization of waste that would otherwise be a burden. There is a constant effort to use native materials and chemicals in place of the expensive imported article. The big mill at Iroquois Falls engages a staff of skilled chemists and so successful have their services been that since the close of the Great War the plant has had to be on constant guard against industrial spies.

All wood is composed of bundles of fibres bound together with resin. Some woods offer great resistance to any effort to separate the two. A wood of low resistance is spruce and as this wood is plentiful it has become the great raw material for paper making in Northern Ontario.

Spruce also covers much of the land that is desired for the opening of agricultural operations. Hitherto a settler has been allowed by the Departmental regulations to remove two hundred cords of wood from his property every year. Pulp companies will consider any logs of spruce that have a diameter exceeding three and a half inches and have paid as high as six dollars and a half a cord. This arrangement has been of much mutual benefit. The pulp and paper companies have been assured of a steady stream of raw material that has held their forest reserves free

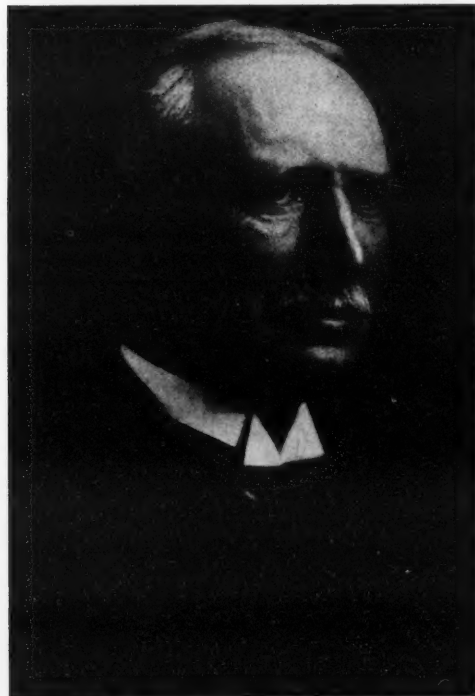
(Continued on Page 60)



H. U. HART

Whose appointment as Vice-President and Chief Engineer of the Canadian Westinghouse Company, Hamilton, was recently announced, Mr. Hart began as a student apprentice with the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., at Pittsburgh, in 1895, and thereafter his advancement was rapid. In 1899 he was sent to the French Westinghouse Company as Designing Electrical Engineer and was later appointed Chief Engineer. He came to the Canadian Westinghouse Company as Chief Engineer in 1905, and was made General Manager in 1923.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"



G. H. DUGGAN

President and Managing Director of the Dominion Bridge Co., Ltd., which has purchased the McGregor-McIntyre Structural Steel Limited of Toronto, as a going concern.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

Business Still on Upgrade

Record Wheat Crop Backed by General Evidences of Expanding Commercial Activity—Outlook Continues Bright

THE prospect of excellent Autumn trade is being fully realized in virtually all departments and the general situation presents few weak spots. To this end a wheat harvest, abundant beyond any previous one, has greatly contributed. The yield of this cereal will exceed that of last year, according to official estimate, by the large quantity of 110,000,000 bushels, and should the estimate prove excessive, it is now certain that the previously largest harvest, that of 1923, 474,200,000 bushels, will be substantially surpassed. The crop has been safely gathered and threshing well advanced.

The price of wheat has, indeed, dropped, the decline being as much as 20 to 25 per cent., but against this recession is to be set an increase of 25 per cent. in yield as well as generally higher grades, so that the monetary value of the crop should not widely vary from that of last season. The central and eastern provinces have had field and fruit crops well up to the average, and the fundamental source of commercial prosperity being found in the land, the outlook is reassuring for unabated activity in all branches of industry, trade and transportation. In this connection the increasing use of machinery on western farms is noteworthy, since by this means reaping and threshing are effected more expeditiously and economically, and the risk of loss from inclement weather reduced.

Financing the crops, according to the current business summary of the Bank of Montreal, has never been a serious problem under the Canadian banking law which permits of seasonal emission of notes for this purpose, and with the co-operation of the Minister of Finance the means of extending needed credits are available. It was so a year ago, and big as is this season's harvest, its purchase and movement to market will be financed without undue restriction in the supply of ordinary mercantile accommodation.

The upward trend of foreign trade continues, imports in August having risen \$13,409,000 and exports \$18,277,000 compared with the corresponding month a year ago. In the first five months period of the fiscal year continuous expansion of foreign commerce of Canada has occurred since 1921 until now the high-water mark of 1920 has practically been reached, the aggregate that year having been \$1,052,281,000, and this year \$1,041,078,000. The fall in commodity prices must, moreover, be taken into account to appreciate the significance of the trade recovery, this item reaching little less than 40 per cent., so that in volume current movement of imports and exports greatly exceeds that of any previous period in the history of the Dominion. Satisfactory, too, is

the maintenance of a favourable balance of trade.

The increase in August exports was principally in wheat, of which 25,057,000 bushels of the value of \$30,347,000 were shipped abroad, being an increase of nearly 13,000,000 bushels in quantity and \$11,763,000 in value. The export of newsprint was also of greater amount by \$797,000, but the declared value per hundredweight fell to \$3.19 from \$3.27 in August last year. Another important item of export trade, automobiles and parts, advanced more than 80 per cent. to \$4,465,000 from \$2,411,000 twelve months ago.

Whatever index may be taken, with few exceptions, business is found to be still on the upgrade. In the case of car-loadings, for instance, there was an increase of 37,523 cars in the four weeks to Sept. 8th over the like period a year ago, and while much of this gain arose from large wheat shipments, the movement of general merchandise was greater by 2,435 cars. So with bank clearings, which in August were larger in every one of the 29 reporting centres save only two, and in these latter the recession was so trivial as to be negligible.

The latest returns of the chartered banks of Canada are of July 31st, and here again is shown enlarged activity, mercantile loans having expanded \$151,550,000 within twelve months, and time deposits risen \$110,000,000. Gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways from August 21st to September 14th increased \$4,374,000 over last year. Building operations have not ceased their activity, contracts awarded in August amounting to \$39,448,500, being ten millions in excess of last year, while in the elapsed eight months contracts given are 22.8 per cent. in advance of the like period of 1927. The fabrication of steel, consumption of builders' hardware, of lumber, cement, paint and heating apparatus go on apace.

Manufacture of motor vehicles gives no sign of having reached a saturation point. In the seven months ending July 31st, last the cumulative production of automobiles in Canada was 150,214 cars having a plant value of \$97,503,000, as against 137,795 cars of the value of \$87,975,000 last year, and in August the activity of output for home and foreign trade was well maintained.

Newsprint production was larger in August than in the preceding month and than in the corresponding month last year, the output having been 200,656 tons against 184,199 tons in July and 180,166 tons in August, 1927. Operating ratio, however, fell to 78 per cent. of rated capacity, or 2.6 per cent. less than a year ago.

The port of Montreal reflects the general activity of trade, tonnage of ocean vessels arriving and departing being larger than ever before and the grain movement heavy.

New Colonization Effort

Company Formed by Members of Dominion Mortgage and Investments Association to Populate Western Lands in Co-Operation with C.P.R.

FOR the first time in the history of Canadian colonization, important action has been taken by certain large Canadian land owning companies to associate themselves in the establishment of a financial organization to assist and expedite sound settlement measures.

The Colonization Finance Corporation of Canada, Limited, is the name of the new organization as announced by C. M. Bowman, Land Settlement Chairman of the Dominion Mortgage and Investments' Association at the annual meeting of the latter in Regina.

Co-operating with the Canadian Pacific Railway, this new star in the firmament of Canadian colonization will work in conjunction with the Canada Colonization Association, subsidiary of the railway's Department of Colonization and Development.

Commenting on this announcement, Col. J. S. Dennis, Chief Commissioner of the Canadian Pacific's Department of Colonization and Development, pointed out that in Western Canada particularly, large areas of land have in past years come under the control of mortgage, insurance, trust, and other companies. It was very necessary and desirable that an organization should be created to handle the colonization of such lands as these companies did not have their own colonization departments. The basis on which the Colonization Finance Corporation of Canada, Limited, is established, whereby the member land owning companies advance additional funds for buildings and providing equipment and livestock for their sale to colonists on long amortisation of terms of payment, makes it one of

the most advanced and extensive colonization undertakings so far developed in Canada, stated Col. Dennis.

A number of member companies of the Dominion Mortgage and Investments' Association have indicated their intention to become identified with the new corporation. Letters patent have been issued by the Secretary of State and the names of the officers will be announced after a further organization meeting to be held at the head office, Toronto. Members of the committee in charge of the organization arrangements up to the present in addition to C. M. Bowman are, R. P. Baker, S. E. Cork, R. Henderson, H. Roesler, L. R. Young, George H. Smith, past president, J. F. Weston, president, and John Appleton, secretary of the Dominion Mortgage and Investment Association, ex-officio.

The corporation will not only facilitate the settlement of lands owned by member companies but will also aid in the colonizing of excess holdings of farmers and small private holdings in Western Canada no matter to whom they belong. This, of course, includes lands belonging to "absentee" owners.

To assist in the administration of the organization during its early years of activity, the Canadian Pacific Railway has agreed to advance up to \$85,000 per annum for a period of five years. Arrangements have been made between the Colonization Finance Corporation and the Canada Colonization Association, whereby the latter agrees to settle and supervise families over a period of years and this without expense to the financial cor-



GEORGE R. KERR
Who has been appointed Vice-President and Treasurer of Canadian Westinghouse Limited. He has been a member of that organization since its inception in 1903 and has since been identified with the accounting end of the business. He was appointed Treasurer and General Accountant of the Company in 1919 and his executive ability and control of the assets and finances of that institution have contributed considerably to the success of the enterprise.
—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

poration. The latter will furnish the land and equipment, but the existing staffs of member companies will also take a hand in the practical administration of the farms. The entire scheme is based on the experience gathered by the Canada Colonization Association in the last four years of operation covering the placement of 2,504 families on 667,452 acres of privately owned land. The purchase price involved in such colonization amounted to \$28,160,487. The percentage of failures has been very small, replacements amounting to approximately 8 per cent. and accom-

plished without appeal to court action.

Mr. Bowman states that the Colonization Finance Corporation of Canada, Limited, will also co-operate with the Canada Colonization Association in the settlement of the 1,000 British families which the Department of Colonization and Development of the Canadian Pacific has undertaken to bring to Canada in the next five years under its agreement with the Overseas Settlement Committee. This step has the approval of Lord Lovat, Under-Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs and Chairman of the Overseas Settlement Committee of the Bri-

tish Government, with whom the undertaking was discussed at Toronto and Winnipeg.

E. W. Beatty, Chairman and President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, says of the newly established corporation: "I see many advantages in the form of organization which the committee proposes to set up. In fact it is the only concrete proposal which

has been made in recent years which is likely to prove effective in the settlement of land held by loan companies, absentee owners and so forth. The financial structure which is proposed is unobjectionable."

I cannot see that lovely woman is much of an improvement over blundering man.—Miss Elizabeth Marbury.



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TORONTO

Can Industry be Decentralized?

Arguments of Arm-Chair Economists Shattered on Rock of the Human Element—The Examples of St. Louis Furs and Grand Rapids Furniture—Is the Movement Really Desirable?

INDUSTRY has been bombarded briskly within the past year or two by much loose talk about the advantages of decentralization. The crackpot economists and the class-room theorists have, as usual, claimed a wide and very sweeping victory, a species of paper profit. Without attempting to discuss the merits or the obvious demerits of the decentralization schemes advanced by the amateur and casual economists it appears logical to assume that these worthy gentlemen have overlooked one specific angle of the business that is, and has been, a definite and almost immovable barrier that makes of this proposed decentralization a practical impossibility.

That problem, points out Harry Botsford, writing in Barron's Weekly, is the human element. To be more specific, the human element, possessing special knowledge and who never fails to register an emphatic objection against leaving the territory in which he is accustomed to live and work.

Let us take, for example, a highly centralized industry, say the U. S. fur industry that is concentrated in St. Louis. Time was when, owing to the strategic location of the city in relationship to inland waters, St. Louis was the logical fur market of the world. That situation ceased to exist fully a half century ago. Yet the fur trade remains centralized in that city and every effort to remove it, to split it up, to decentralize it, has failed.

In St. Louis there grew up a veritable guild of fur. Steady work and high wages drew to the city the fur workers and artisans of the world. A premium was placed on judgment, on workmanship, on fidelity to ideals. As the industry grew older in the city it became a father-and-son affair and it was—and is!—no uncommon sight to see in a single establishment several members of one family working. Men became highly skilled in the inventorying of furs, in the grading of them. Other men worked out methods and schemes for the warehousing of furs, an intricate and delicate business. The curing of furs, the dyeing of furs, the trimming of the pelts, the fashioning of the garments fabricated of furs became a real art. Men devoted their entire lives to the fur industry and its special problems.

Certain of the local banks, for example, studied the situation and its peculiar financial needs, and banking support that was stable, intelligent and essential developed. Buyers from all over the world came to St. Louis for their furs and that portion of the city devoted to that particular industry flourished. If a certain man, after serving a necessary apprenticeship in the fur industry, decided that the time was ripe to establish himself in a certain phase of the industry as an independent operator, his problem was, in all essentials, rather simple.

He experienced no difficulty in securing special tools; he was able to secure quarters in a district used by other operators in the same line of endeavors. If he desired to hire certain skilled labor, that, too, was a simple process. His banker, grounded in knowledge of the fur business, was able to advise him intelligently; other men established for him a just line of credit. Had he endeavored to thus establish himself in any other city his difficulties would have been multiplied

many times, perhaps to a point where such a forward step would have been impossible.

Each year sees St. Louis more firmly established as the fur center of the world. Perhaps, in some isolated respects, decentralization of the fur industry might have some virtue. But—and here's the rub!—when you talk to a man who is skilled in the fur business about moving to another city, he will not view the proposition with any degree of enthusiasm. He and his family are citizens of St. Louis; they probably own property there; their kinsfolk live in the city and so do their friends and neighbors and the natural sentiment, generations in the building, forced him, under normal circumstances, to refuse to entertain a proposition that will involve moving away from the city of his birth and the company of fellow-workers. If he does move, he will demand certain concessions as to wages, working conditions that will materially boost overhead for his employer to a point where it may be impossible for that individual or that organization to operate in competition with St. Louis concerns in the same line of endeavor.

What is true in the fur industry is true of almost every line of centralized industry. Grand Rapids, for example, is the home of centralized furniture manufacturing. Within the past few years a brisk and enlivening fight has been in progress to remove from Grand Rapids its moral right to be known as the furniture mart of the world. True, Grand Rapids has, to some minor extent, suffered. North Carolina has secured a certain foothold; Jamestown, in New York, has some minor claim to the caption. Chicago, too, has put in a hearty bid. Yet the title remains with Grand Rapids and bids fair to stay there eternally.

Arguments have been advanced that Grand Rapids is no longer a logical wood-manufacturing center, as the production is far removed and heavy freight rates are involved in the haulage of raw and finished materials back and forth. But the fact remains that there live in Grand Rapids thousands of skilled artisans, mostly Hollanders, who know all of the intricate details of furniture making. Men who know how to carve delicate and beautiful things in walnut; men who know the secrets of curing woods and veneers of all kinds; men who know much of the sublime art of furniture designing; men who know the relationship between polished woods and tapestry. Too, there exist in Grand Rapids hundreds of men skilled in the application of paints and varnishes and oils and polishes to various and sundry woods. The writer knows one such man, a modest, unassuming man, who has written a few text books of extreme value; when a special finishing problem is run up against in some local plant they telephone this man and he gives the matter his attention. That man's experience and special knowledge commands a high fee and as a rule it is not available to New York or Jamestown.

There are in Grand Rapids, too, a host of accessory manufacturers that have built up large and prosperous establishments making accessories for the furniture makers: say the business of making wood screws; of making

wood-turning and fashioning machinery; businesses involved in the weaving of tapestry fabrics or concerns making metal parts used in the manufacture of furniture. These concerns are dependent, largely, on local business and they serve local manufacturers in a very efficient manner. Too, there is located in Grand Rapids a publishing company which issues several trade magazines devoted to the various problems and angles of the industry. Even the local hotels are concerned in the city's largest industry, for they make special rates to visiting furniture buyers; likewise large buildings are used as show rooms.

Grand Rapids' bankers know all of the ins and outs of the many financial problems of those connected in one way or another with the furniture industry; they seldom make an error of judgment. The furniture men, living as they do in almost daily contact with one another, have been able to establish their own credit-limits on customers from all over the world. Grand Rapids is, to all intents and purposes, a clearing house for furniture-manufacturing information whether that information is confined to the number of board feet of a certain type of wood available in the world or in local yards, whether or not certain furniture style-trends are proving popular in certain districts—they live, think and eat furniture and in no other centralized industry of the world will you find a better situation than is found in Grand Rapids—a situation that makes for stability and for efficiency all along the line.

Would it be possible or feasible to decentralize the Grand Rapids furniture industry? Obviously it would not be practicable. The removal of vast physical properties would be a complex problem in itself. Removal from the proximity of accessory manufacturers would be another hardship. And the wood carvers and the other artisans would refuse to leave. They own their own homes, comfortable, good-looking domestic establishments located on well-paved and prosperous streets and avenues. They are rooted in the city of Grand Rapids. The writer remembers an occasion when he was connected with a certain isolated furniture-manufacturing concern located not over a hundred miles from Grand Rapids. The necessity for at least ten wood carvers became imperative. The production manager went to Grand Rapids and brought back the men and their long cases and big bags of queer-looking tools.

The cost department hit the ceiling when they were informed of the wage we were to pay these artisans. Ours was a production proposition; speed was essential. Materials reached the wood-carving department and there accumulated. The wood carvers would not hurry. They did not know how to hurry. Theirs was a leisurely trade where patient attention was paid to every small detail of workmanship. The production manager swore and almost wept. The wood carvers were polite—but firm. No, they would not neglect certain phases of their work. Mass production was to them a base iniquity. They talked politely and a bit wistfully of Berkeley and Gay and of Widdicomb and other places where they had labored and where the tradition of excellent and good work was a matter of reverence. For our own protection we were forced to let them go and they were happy at their release. In desperation we were forced to use plastic, a cheap compromise for carving. Those men were not happy in our city; they were not happy in their work. Transplanting them was like attempting to make a rubber tree flourish in Ontario. Those carvers represented a slice of Grand Rapids—a slice of any centralized industry.

Decentralization of industry is a serious step. It seldom succeeds in an outstanding manner. True, there have been times when sheer economic pressure has dictated such moves. Take the explosives-manufacturing industry for example.

When the use of explosives as industrial necessities came into general use, haulage represented a big problem because of the hazards involved. One great explosives manufacturer saw the wisdom of the establishment of a number of small plants scattered over the country and located near the using-centers. This decentralization was a profitable one in every respect.

The centralization of industry is seldom a matter of chance. It is, however, almost inevitable. Perhaps cheap electric power, convenience to source of raw materials, cheap water power, convenience to consumer or a hundred matters may be responsible for the original, minor concentration of special interests devoted to a specific industry in a certain locality. In the course of

(Continued on Page 59)

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Montreal R. C. Schools	5%	1945 101.50	4.87%
Three Rivers R. C. Schools	5%	1954 101.50	4.90%

Public Utility

Canadian Pacific Railway	5%	1934 100.00	5.00%
Canada Northern Power Corporation	5%	1953 98.50	5.10%
Manitoba Power Company, Limited	5 1/2%	1951 103.50	5.15%
Montreal Tramways Company	5%	1955 99.50	5.05%
Montreal Island Power Company	5 1/2%	1957 101.50	5.45%
(cum. warrants)			
Southern Canada Power Company	5%	1955 102.00	4.85%
Winnipeg Electric Company	6%	1954 105.00	5.70%

Industrial

Alexander Building Corporation	6%	1947 100.00	6.00%
Cdn. Power & Paper Investments	5%	1958 100.00	5.00%
(Carrying a bonus of 10 shares Common stock with each \$1000 debenture)			
Queen's Hotel, Limited	6%	1947 101.50	5.90%
Reliance Grain Company, Limited	6%	1948 102.00	5.85%

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Foreign Power Securities Corp.	6%	Preferred	97.00	6.20%
McColl-Fontenac Oil Company	6%	"	92.00	6.52%
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JOSEPH A. CAULDER

President and General Manager of Caulder Creameries Ltd., Moose Jaw, and President of the National Dairy Council of Canada, who reported to the delegates in convention in Vancouver, that Canada this year would be fifteen to twenty million pounds short of supplying her own dairy requirements. The dairy industry had not kept pace with increased population and Canada had the highest per capita consumption of butter in the world.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

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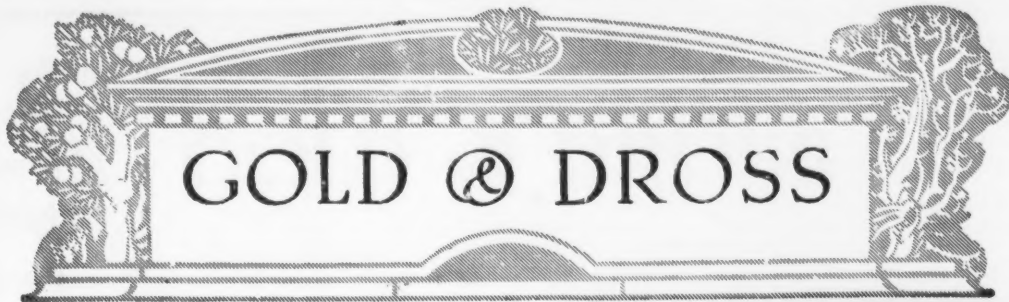
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GOLD & DROSS

KELVINATOR CORPORATION COMMON
(Continued from Page 49)

a longer period of time. As a speculation for a hold, therefore, it might turn out well.

The company experienced a loss of \$2,467,248 in the year ended September 30th, 1927, but has since shown some improvement, the net deficit for the six months ended March 31, 1928, amounting to \$463,682 as compared with a deficit of \$985,202 for the same period a year earlier. The company's operations are now reported to be on a profitable basis and the association of new financial interests with the company has enabled it to improve its balance sheet position.

There is evidence that the readjustment period through which the electric refrigeration industry has passed during the past two years is at an end, leaving the field to a small number of financially strong concerns. Based on the more favorable prospects, the stock of the company is currently selling around 13 1/2, as compared with a low for 1927 of 7 1/4 and for last year of 5 1/4. Notwithstanding the improvement, the shares are, of course, very speculative and anyone thinking of buying this stock should remember that an early inauguration of dividends on the common stock is improbable.

NATIONAL DISTILLERIES LIMITED

Editor, Gold and Dross:

Can you give me any information as to how National Distilleries Limited is getting along? I have a small block of shares and have been advised to buy more.

—C. M. T., Port Arthur, Ont.

While I have no authoritative earnings figures, I am informed unofficially that the company is doing very well and that earnings for the first year of actual operations, if maintained at the present rate, will make good the estimate given in the prospectus when this stock was offered to the public. That estimate, you will possibly remember, was for earnings of between \$250,000 and \$300,000. However, although the company's fiscal year will end on November 30th, it only got into actual production about June 1st instead of in February as had been intended, and it is therefore, still very early to express any kind of a definite opinion about the long term prospects for the stock.

It is currently quoted on the Montreal Curb around 13 1/4, which compares with an offering price of 20, but this is largely due, according to my information, to the fact that for a long time a large block of stock was overhanging the market and militating against any appreciation. Of course, by its very nature, this is a distinctly speculative issue, but in view of the strength of the board of directors, the substantial assets position of the company, and the apparently good earnings record to date, the shares appear to be an attractive purchase in their class.

P. T. LEGARE COMPANY

Editor, Gold and Dross:

Can you tell me anything regarding the P. T. Legare Company's preferred stock? I particularly want to know if it is earning enough to pay dividends regularly. I understood the company had only been going about a year, but a friend tells me it is an old-established concern.

—D. M., Welland, Ont.

Your friend is right. The company did some refinancing a little over a year ago but its business has been in successful operation for around fifty years. It has a good earnings record. For the four years from 1923 to 1926 inclusive the average net earnings available for dividends on its preferred stock issue, after making provision for depreciation, bonds and debenture interest, were equivalent to 2.46 times dividend requirements, while for 1926 alone, the amount available was equal to 4.36 times dividend requirements. For the year ending December 31st, 1927, the company earned \$27.73 per share of preferred and the balance sheet for the year showed an increase in net working capital of about \$150,000, bringing the total to over two and a half million dollars. The company seems to be in a good position financially, to be making satisfactory progress and to have attractive future prospects.

CANADA GOLD SYNDICATE

Editor, Gold and Dross:

Can you tell me anything about the present situation with regard to shares in Canada Gold Syndicate? I bought a number of these quite a long time ago, it seems, and since then the affairs of the syndicate appear to have become quite complicated. I understand that companies called Power and Mines and United Algoma have entered into the picture, but I believe that the interests of Canada Gold lie in the Grace and Star Mines. Anything which you can tell me to straighten out the situation will be much appreciated.

—M. M. L., Toronto, Ont.

The interests of Canada Gold, Power & Mines, and United Algoma interlock in ownership of the Grace and Star Mines. Canada Gold Syndicate is capitalized at 1,000,000 shares, made up of 100,000 preference shares of \$10 par, and 900,000 common shares of \$10 par. The preference shares have all been issued, but only a fraction under 70,000 of the common shares have been issued. Canada Gold Syndicate originally controlled the United Algoma, through which the Grace and Star are operated.

However, a deal was entered into with Power & Mines under the terms of which Power & Mines is to receive 2,600,000 shares of the 5,000,000 authorized capital of United Algoma for consideration of an expenditure of \$375,000 on the property. To date, about \$210,000 has been spent and it would appear as though Power & Mines will complete its option and thereby secure control. Meantime, Canada Gold Syndicate itself has retained 550,000 shares of the United Algoma stock.

I am informed that the Canada Gold Syndicate has no liabilities of any consequence, and in addition to owning 550,000 shares of United Algoma, also holds a heavy share interest in Andargo Mines, an interesting prospect. As regards the market valuation of Canada Gold Syndicate shares, this depends upon the development of the United Algoma or of other property in which the syndicate is interested. At present, results at the Grace are encouraging, with hopes of attaining production on a small scale within a year. The current demand or value placed on Canada Gold shares appears to be narrow and uncertain, this representing the highly speculative question as to whether operations will attain a profitable basis, or not.



GEORGE CHAHOON, JR.

President of the Canada Power & Paper Co., Ltd., who has announced in a letter to shareholders that the Laurentide Co., Ltd., has arranged a sale of its holdings of 72,000 common shares of Laurentide Power Co., to the Shawinigan Water & Power Co., the purchase price being \$150 cash and one common share of Shawinigan for each share of Laurentide Power, the whole transaction to be completed on or before August, 1929.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

VITOMEN CEREAL LIMITED

During the last few months Saturday Night has published two lengthy articles on Vitomen Cereal Limited, in the course of which references were made to the conviction of some of the promoters and officers of the company on charges of conspiracy to defraud in connection with the sale of stock. Just prior to going to press with the present issue, Saturday Night has learned that the convictions registered against J. W. Langs, W. G. Stinton and Harold V. O'Reilly in this connection have been quashed by the unanimous decision of the appellate division of the Supreme Court of Alberta. Desiring to be fair to all parties, Saturday Night has pleasure in acquainting its readers with the above fact, at the same time holding to its opinion that Vitomen Cereal Limited was and is a wholly unsound promotion.

ROYAL DUTCH COMPANY

Editor, Gold and Dross:

Would you kindly advise me as to what you think of Royal Dutch Company stock? It seems to be standing up better than for years. Have you hopes of its going higher?

—D. H., Dutton, Ont.

The favorable past record of the Royal Dutch Company, the very thorough diversification provided by its investments throughout the world, and the generally strong prospects of the company appear to justify at least moderate optimism for the shares listed on the New York Stock Exchange as a purchase for a long hold. These shares are currently quoted around 5 1/2, which is practically at the high point of the past several years. At the same time I would not advise purchasing with the idea of making a quick profit, as in view of the recent strength in quotations, further appreciation in value in the near future seems likely to be limited.

Directly through its own subsidiaries, and through its affiliation with the Shell Transport and Trading Company, the Royal Dutch Company is the largest producer of crude oil in the world, accounting for about 10 per cent. of the world's total. The company's world-wide diversification of interests tends to stabilize its business risks, although conditions in the United States are a major factor in its earnings trend. In spite of competitive conditions, there seems reason to believe that over a period of years the company should easily be able to maintain its strong position in the industry.

RENFREW INDUSTRIES LTD. BONDS

Editor, Gold and Dross:

Do you know anything about the Renfrew Industries Limited issue of 6 1/2 per cent. first mortgage bonds? I am recommended to put a little money into them, but have no information. Are they a safe investment?

F. W. P., Brantford, Ont.

I would class them as a purchase for a business man—that is, for one who is in a position to keep an eye on the company's financial position and general progress. The company is an amalgamation of five concerns in the town of Renfrew, Ont., and at present time complete information regarding the financial position and operations of each of the latter is not available. However, I am informed that the earnings of the subsidiary companies for the past three years have averaged \$96,000 per year. This is before deduction for depreciation and interest.

Depreciation for the three-year period is stated to have averaged \$32,000 a year, which leaves \$64,000 available for interest requirements on the basis of this record. Interest requirements on the 6 1/2 per cent. first mortgage bonds will be \$19,500 annually, so there would appear to

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Each inquiry must positively be accompanied by the address label attached to the front page of each copy of Saturday Night sent to a regular subscriber, and by a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Each letter of inquiry should refer to one company or security only. If information on more than one company or security is desired, the sum of fifty cents must be sent with the letter for each additional company or security inquired about. If such additional inquiries relate to mining or insurance matters, they should be written on separate sheets of paper.

Inquiries which do not fulfil the above conditions will not be answered.

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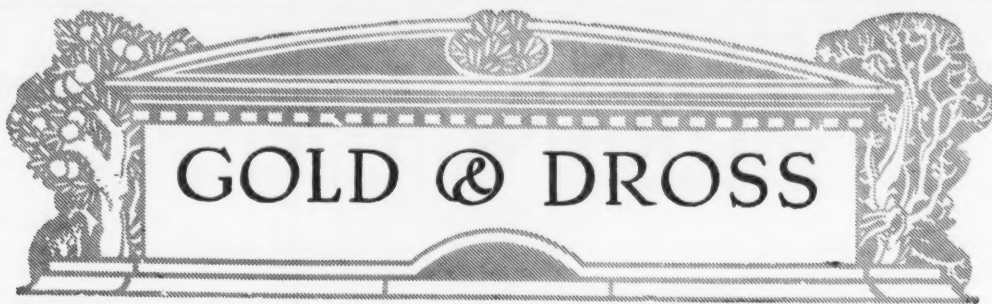
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be a quite satisfactory margin of safety for the bond holders. Furthermore, it is estimated by those behind the new company that earnings will be substantially increased as a result of the present financing and re-organization.

The fixed assets of the five constituent companies were recently given a replacement value by the Canadian Appraisal Company of approximately \$750,000. A letter to me from the Renfrew Industries Limited states that the floating assets amount to approximately \$500,000, making a total of \$1,250,000. The amount of the present first mortgage bond issue is \$300,000, so that on the basis of the foregoing figures the issue would appear to be well protected from the assets standpoint.

ST. MAURICE VALLEY CORPORATION

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I am a subscriber to your valued paper and wish to inquire regarding the preferred stock of the St. Maurice Valley Corporation. I now hold twenty shares. Would you advise selling them on account of the depressed condition of the newspaper market.

—F. I. R., Toronto, Ont.

It is true that the newspaper market is in a very depressed condition and that there is every apparent likelihood that this unhealthy state of affairs will continue for quite some time to come, possibly a couple of years or so. The strength of the St. Maurice Valley Corporation is such that I do not think there is any particular reason to worry about the safety of the preferred stock. Even should the company's earnings drop to such a point that payment of preferred dividends might have to be suspended, such a condition would be purely temporary and I think that a holder of these shares might well continue to hold them in the expectation of this company and the industry generally working out of its difficulties and continuing to march forward. Instead of selling the shares, my opinion is that a depression in market prices for the preferred would be a good occasion to buy.

POTPOURRI

M. G. R., Toronto, Ont. SUPERTEST PETROLEUM common has, I think, a good deal of attractiveness as a speculative purchase for a hold at current quotations. The company has made an excellent record to date, is doing well at the present time, and has bright future prospects. It is ably managed and is steadily expanding its scale of operations. For the quarter recently ended the company's net earnings are reported to have been approximately two and a half times greater than the amount required to pay the entire year's dividends on the class A. preferred shares outstanding.

W. H. H., Pontypool, Ont. Neither BIDGOOD, MALARTIC, BARRY-HOLLINGER or TOUGH OAKES should be regarded as safe investments. Bidgood appears to be confronted with necessity of a reorganization or refinancing during the coming year. One deposits are spotty and uncertain. Malartic has a big width of commercial ore and appears to be among the more attractive new mining enterprises. There is risk, of course. Barry-Hollinger has been a hand-to-mouth proposition since the mill went into operation and the outlook at present remains unchanged. A little ore developed at each level has helped to pay expenses, but the company

still carries on with steady operating loss. Tough-Oakes is at an interesting stage. The management has centered effort on a deep campaign of development. Some ore has already been disclosed, but with uncertainty as yet as to whether this is only a repetition of the little pockets found at other horizons during recent years. Work alone will provide information on which to estimate the value of Tough-Oakes.

A. D., Saskatoon, Sask. LOEW'S INCORPORATED common is now selling on the New York Stock Exchange around 60¢. This company is a leader in the popular price amusement field in the United States and is in a strong financial position. Its record thus far shows successful policies and ability to maintain a very strong competitive position. The outlook for the Company is favorable, and although the yield is relatively low in comparison with other dividend paying motion picture stocks, the stock appears to possess promising long pull possibilities.

R. H., Toronto, Ont. ALSCHBACH GOLD MINING COMPANY has claims near Kenogami Lake. Gold deposition in that section has been very erratic as so far determined, and the outcome of the Alschbach effort is, in my opinion, not very promising. I regard the danger as doubly great before the shares are actually listed.

T. M. S., Toronto, Ont. HARKER MINES are situated in the Lightning River district of Northern Ontario. A moderate amount of low grade ore has been developed. Further aggressive development is in progress operations are being directed toward a new section where diamond drilling indicated improvement in geology. The effort is earnest and efficient. The shares are speculative, of course.

P. H., Vancouver, B.C. After going back as far as 1912, I can find no trace of the ALF GOLD MINING COMPANY and believe you are safe in assuming that the stock is without value at the present time. The BRITISH CANADIAN GOLDFIELDS LIMITED of Ontario was reported out of existence in 1905. Definite information is lacking concerning the SILVER BELL CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY LIMITED of British Columbia, but from old information in our records I think you will be quite safe in assuming the company is out of existence.

E. E., Toronto, Ont. In my opinion the CANADIAN GENERAL INVESTMENT TRUST LIMITED is one of the best investment trust companies now operating in Canada. A few months ago it issued a financial statement showing it to have attained excellent results so far and to be in a strong financial position at the end of its fiscal year. It has a particularly strong board of directors. I consider the shares an attractive purchase for a hold.

A. D., Winnipeg, Man. Shares in THORMOOR are among the more highly speculative prospects. I would not recommend purchase of shares at 40 cents each.

R. A. L., Toronto, Ont. The O. K. DEVELOPMENT SYNDICATE has claims in the township of Boischatel, with capitalization of 200,000 units. The claims are in the prospect stage, and are among thousands of others out of which there may or may not be one developed in commercial quantity. In other words, it is a prospecting proposition, with odds against success.

F. M. B., Toronto, Ont. CHELTONIA KIRKLAND recently changed from a 60,000 unit organization into a 4,000,000 share company, exchanging 22 shares for each unit. The company holds claims in the outlying part of the Kirkland Lake area and is only in the prospect stage.

E. C., Coaticook, Que. SISCOE GOLD has some ore of commercial grade developed and is proceeding with erection of a mill of 100 tons daily capacity. The mill is expected to go into operation early in 1929. The gold-bearing vein is moderately narrow and the conditions differ somewhat from those obtaining at the profitable gold mines in eastern Canada. However, there are interesting prospects for the company. The shares are not without merit, but remains quite speculative until actual demonstration of milling results.

Britain's Economic Position

(Continued from Page 49)

to be granted through the agency of a new state-aided institution, the Agricultural Credit Corporation, working with the co-operation of the commercial banks. As regards short-term circuit, a new instrument, the agricultural charge, has been created specifically for use by farmers. It is recognized quite frankly that this legislation does not in any sense go to the root of the troubles of British agriculture and can at best act merely as a palliative.

The position of the railways has been adversely affected by the industrial situation. As a result of the continued depression in the heavy industries, the tonnage of freight carried by the railways has shown a serious decline and consequently revenues have been considerably reduced. Some amelioration of the position may be secured in course of time by the acquisition of powers to adopt road transport and thus to meet the competition of private motor companies, which have undoubtedly attracted to themselves a considerable amount of traffic. In particular the carrying of passengers. Negotiations between representatives of the railways and of the workers with a view to arriving at some means of reducing the wage bill have resulted in agreement on a 2½ per cent. deduction from all wages, salaries and directors' fees. This, it is estimated, will result in a saving of between £2 and £3 millions during the year for which, under the initial agreement, the scheme is to operate.

By contrast with the somewhat gloomy outlook in home industry the foreign trade situation has considerably improved. Compared with the first seven months of 1927 imports have been at a lower level, while exports of British products have been appreciably higher, the net effect of these movements being to reduce the visible adverse balance on merchandise account by about £27½ millions. British goods appear to be recovering some of their marketability in overseas countries, but it is noticeable that the increase in exports is concentrated in a few groups of highly finished products. The volume of exports, however, is still well below the level reached in 1913, ac-

cording to deductions which may be drawn from Board of Trade statistics. Imports, on the other hand, are considerably larger. These movements suggest that, while there is still room for a very considerable expansion in exports, it should be possible to effect a relative curtailment of imports if all surrounding conditions were favourable to a marked increase in the volume of production.

It is a hopeful sign that relations between employers and workers appear to be moving towards a higher degree of friendliness and mutual confidence. The first joint conference of a representative group of employers and the General Council of the Trades Union Congress was held early this year with the declared object of discussing the entire field of industrial re-organization and industrial relations in order to assist in the restoration of trade prosperity and bring about an improvement in the standard of living. An interim report was issued on the occasion of the second meeting of the Conference, held in July. Among other matters on which resolutions have been adopted are those of trade union recognition, victimization and nationalization. In addition, in April a memorandum on monetary policy was issued. But perhaps the most important outcome of the work of the Conference is the proposal to set up new machinery of conciliation for the settlement of points of disagreement between employers and workers.

The financial position has shown signs, superficially at least, of marked energy and strength. In the early part of this year the Stock Exchange was characterized by great activity, particularly in the industrial section, and this activity was accompanied by a flood of new issues of capital surpassing anything experienced since 1920. Although the speculative boom on the Stock Exchange wore itself out, largely as a result of American and continental liquidation, the flow of new capital issues continued, though at a lesser rate, right up to the holiday season. The increase was concentrated on issues for home purposes, and large quantities of new capital were offered

for public subscription in order to finance the amalgamation and recapitalization of existing undertakings.

In the foreign exchange market sterling has been stronger than at any time since the return to the gold standard in 1925. The pound for some months ruled consistently above its dollar parity and on several occasions reached a point which rendered gold imports practicable from the United States. The strength of sterling not only brought about gold movements from America to Great Britain, but resulted in the acquisition by the Bank of England of a large proportion of the South African output. These two factors, coupled with imports from Russia to pay for grain and other purchases, raised the stock of gold in the Bank of England to about £176 millions at the end of July.

The large increase in the Bank's gold holding in recent months has given rise to interesting developments in the banking situation. The first effect of an increase in the stock of gold at the central bank is to bring about a corresponding increase in the cash balances of the joint stock banks. A new basis is thus provided for the extension of loans by those banks, unless the Bank of England chooses to neutralize the inflow by selling securities. This was the course adopted by the Bank in dealing with these imports of gold. As fast as the gold came in from America, Russia or South Africa securities were sold and room was made for it in the Bank of England without adding to the supplying of bank cash. Moreover, the statistics indicate that the Bank sold securities for a period beyond the amount of the incoming gold, so that the banks were in the position of having to finance their trading customers with smaller cash resources, a position which is indicated by their lower cash ratios. The Bank of England at the end of July held more gold than at any previous time in its history. It is now in an exceptionally strong position and can well afford to lose large quantities of gold without raising its discount rate, if sterling, which has recently fallen, should be depressed to the gold export point.

October Bond List

This List has been carefully prepared for the convenience of those desiring security of principal combined with attractive annual returns. A wide choice of Government, Municipal and Corporation investment securities is included, yielding from 4.50% to 7.14%.

Dominion of Canada 5% Refunding Loan Bonds, due October 15th, 1928, will be accepted at par in payment.

Copy of List will be forwarded upon request.

36 King Street West
Toronto
Telephone: Elgin 4321

Wood, Gundy & Co.
Limited

New Issue

GATINEAU POWER COMPANY

6% Gold Debentures
Series B.
Dated Oct. 1, 1928 Due April 1, 1941
Price—101 and accrued interest to yield over 5.88%
Descriptive Circular on Request.

MATTHEWS & COMPANY

255 Bay St. INVESTMENT BANKERS Toronto 2.

Investment Securities

CASSELLS, SON & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1877
MEMBERS TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE
16 JORDAN STREET, TORONTO.

H. G. STANTON COMPANY

LIMITED
STOCK BROKERS
ROYAL BANK BUILDING
TORONTO
HARRY G. STANTON, Member
Toronto Stock Exchange
Telephone: Elgin 3258-9.
SEND FOR BOOKLET "N", HANDY REFERENCE FOR INVESTORS.
DIRECTORS:
J. F. M. Stewart H. Roche
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H. D. Sealy D. S. Murray
H. G. Stanton.

A. L. HUDSON & Co.

MEMBERS:
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CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE
WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE
STANDARD STOCK AND MINING EXCHANGE
NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE (Ass'te)
NEW YORK CURB MARKET (Ass'te)

OFFICES AT:—
TORONTO, ONT.
BUFFALO, N. Y.
NEW YORK, N. Y.
OSHAWA, ONT.
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DIRECT PRIVATE
WIRE CONNECTIONS
TO ALL
PRINCIPAL MARKETS
THROUGHOUT
CANADA AND
UNITED STATES

11 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO TELEPHONE: ELGIN 1104

A. E. OSLER & COMPANY

Select Mining Investments Established 1886

Correspondence Invited

Information regarding any of the more interesting mining properties supplied on request.

Orders executed on all exchanges.

Osler Bldg., 11 Jordan St., TORONTO (2), EL. 3461

You can start a Bank Account

on what you save in heating your house with

Semet-Solvay Coke

The clean — safe fuel which being sootless and smokeless insures you a cleaner, healthier home and cuts 1/3 off your fuel bill

The Standard Fuel Company

EL. 7151. 79 King St. East

WELLINGTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY



Established 1840
"One of the Oldest Canadian Companies"

President: W. A. DENTON
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Managing Director: H. BEGG
Directors: H. C. SCHOLFIELD, M.P.P., W. R. BEGG, S. C. ROBINSON, M.P., HARRY C. GIBB, W. E. BUCKINGHAM, E. J. HAYES

Secretary: W. H. BUSCOMBE
Assistant-Secretary: J. G. HUTCHINSON

Superintendent of Agencies: GEORGE A. GORDON
HEAD OFFICE
78-88 King St. East, TORONTO.



Great-West
LIFE INSURANCE CO.

The Canada National Fire Insurance Company

Head Office: WINNIPEG, MAN.
A Canadian Company Investing Its Funds in Canada.

E. F. HUTCHINGS
President.

HENRY SANDISON
First Vice-President.

T. S. McPHERSON
Second Vice-President.

Application for Agencies Invited.
Toronto Office: 24 Adelaide St. W.
W. H. GEORGE
Superintendent of Agencies.



"Seen Bill Clark out this year?"
"No—since his accident he has been up against it; damage suit went against him and he had to sell his share and car to fix things up. Thought he was economizing without the 'Canadian Fire 5 in 1' auto policy. I tried to sell him one which would have given him complete protection."



Security Over \$64,600,000
Toronto Agents
PYKE & THOMPSON
53 Yonge St.

The Ontario Equitable
Life and Accident Insurance Co.
C. S. TWEED, President.
Head Office: Waterloo, Ont.
Assets (Dec. 31, 1927) \$ 4,447,655
Reserves 2,993,047
Insurance in force 36,733,795



CONCERNING INSURANCE

Compulsory Insurance for Public Commercial Vehicles

RY Ontario Order-in-Council, dated August 17th, 1928, all owners of public commercial vehicles are required to take out and keep in force in some company authorized to conduct a motor vehicle indemnity insurance or bonding business in the Province, a policy or policies, running to the people of the Province of Ontario in the amount as set out in Schedule "A", which prescribes cargo or load insurance for each public commercial vehicle operated, irrespective of the gross tonnage of the vehicle: Legal Liability—For any recovery for damage or loss in respect of goods and merchandise entrusted to the custody of the licensee as a public carrier of goods, \$3,500.

One of the regulations provides that a public commercial vehicle shall not at any time be hired for the conveyance of passengers.

To Provide for Mutualization of Canadian Life Companies

As a result of the prominence of life insurance company shares on the stock markets during the past year, the suggestion has been made that the Insurance Act should contain some provision for stabilizing control of these companies against the attacks of stock market operators, says a memorandum recently issued by Superintendent of Insurance G. D. Finlayson. He goes on to say:

Suggestions have also been made by several companies during the last few years that there should be provided in the general act machinery for the complete mutualization of such Canadian companies as desire to take that course.

There is enclosed herewith a suggested draft amendment to the Insurance Act which provides,—

(A) That any Canadian company may by by-law increase its authorized capital to an amount not exceeding the present authorized and issued capital, at least 90 per cent. of any such additional capital issued to be vested in the policyholders' directors in trust for the participating policyholders, and

(B) That any such company may provide by by-law for the retirement of the entire capital stock of the company, the by-law in both cases to be approved by the shareholders and policyholders of the company and by the Treasury Board before becoming effective.

With reference to amendment (A), it is admitted on all hands that a life insurance company, once well established, does not require additional capital for the protection of its policyholders.

There are, on the other hand, objections to the increase of capital and the payment of dividends to shareholders thereon at a rate higher than that inherently commanded by

the proceeds of the issue of the additional capital. The provision in the amendment that at least 90 per cent. of such dividends will accrue to the benefit of the participating policyholders of the company is designed to overcome this objection in a manner applicable uniformly to all companies, while at the same time giving the stability of control claimed to be necessary.

It will be noted that under both sections of the amendment the initiative must be taken by the Directors of the company concerned. Without such initial action the amendments have no effect on any company.

Notwithstanding this fact the Department would be glad to receive



F. C. BROADFOOT
Who has been appointed Branch Manager for British Columbia of the General Accident Assurance Company of Canada, with offices in Vancouver. He succeeds the late W. F. Sangster, and has been inspector in British Columbia for a number of years.

from the companies, individually or collectively, a statement of any objection to be taken to the suggested amendments on the ground either of the general principles involved, or of their practicability in application to any particular case.

The fullest expression of opinion from the companies is invited as to the necessity for any legislation of this character and as to the suitability of the proposed amendments assuming that a need for such legislation exists.

Bebe Daniels Buys \$50,000 Policy for Airplane Trip

BEBE DANIELS, Paramount Famous Lasky star, flew from Los Angeles to New York, in a Douglas bi-plane, operated by one of the pilots of the Western Air Express Co. She protected herself against mishap on the two-day trip by a \$50,000 accident policy in the Independence Indemnity. The insurance was placed by Barber & Baldwin, Inc., aviation insurance underwriters of New York, who wrote the insurance after only a brief telephone conversation with Miss Daniel's representatives on the Pacific coast.



HON. WM. FINLAYSON
Minister of Lands and Forests of Ontario, who represented the Ontario Government at the official opening of the Spruce Falls Pulp & Paper Co.'s huge new mill at Kapuskasing. A number of executives of "The New York Times" which is affiliated with the Kimberley-Clarke group in the construction and operation of the huge news print mill, were also in attendance.
—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

Advertising Campaign to Enlighten Public of Fire Insurance

BELIEVING that the public would be interested in and benefited by a more complete understanding of the stock fire insurance industry, the National Board of Fire Underwriters, through its committee on public relations, is planning an educational advertising program in daily newspapers. It will be recalled that such a program was authorized by the membership of the National Board at the annual meeting in May.

This announcement was made this week by F. D. Layton, vice-president of the National Board, and chairman of the committee on public relations. It was also announced that Gale & Pietsch, Inc., of New York and Chicago, had been selected as advertising agents. This agency was chosen because of the experience and success gained in the educational advertising program which the Farm (Insurance) Association has sponsored for the last three years in farm journals in the Central West.

The advertising for the first year will be confined to the States of Ohio, Missouri, Pennsylvania and Virginia. Space will be purchased for a series of informative advertisements in every daily paper in these States.

The program will be under the direction of W. E. Mallalieu, general manager, the National Board of Fire Underwriters, assisted by W. W. Ellis, in charge of public relations, in co-operation with the advertising agents.

The committee feels particularly fortunate that the services of O. B. Ryon are available in this work. Because of his long service as general counsel of the National Board his advice and counsel in this matter will be invaluable.

The program also provides for preparation and release of timely and interesting news pertaining to stock fire insurance as well as for the preparation of special articles where requested. Suitable supplemental material in the way of pamphlets and statistics for the information of those interested is also a part of the plan. Addresses before associations of publishers, editors and business men are contemplated.

There are special plans for acquainting all local agents and field men with the program and for aiding those agents who individually or collectively wish to take part in this plan for creating a better public understanding of the fire insurance business in their localities as conducted by the stock companies.

Few appreciate that the average rate of fire insurance has declined practically every year in the last twenty. Fire insurance executives have long felt that a proper public understanding of such facts and a closer acquaintance with the stock fire insurance industry would assure a measure of public co-operation and support that would make possible an even greater service at a less cost.

INSURANCE INQUIRIES

Editor, Concerning Insurance:
I am desirous of obtaining some information with respect to the British America Assurance Company, whose head office appears to be in Toronto. What can you tell me about the company—is it safe to insure with?

—R. C., Chicago, Ill.

British America Assurance Company has been in business since 1835, having been incorporated two years earlier in 1833, and is accordingly the oldest existing financial institution of the Province of Ontario. It is in a strong financial position and safe to insure with wherever it transacts business.

At the end of 1927 its total assets were \$5,346,087.95, while its total liabilities except capital were \$3,532,890.79, showing a surplus as regards policyholders of \$1,813,197.16. The paid up capital is \$750,000.00, so that there was a net surplus over paid up capital and all liabilities of \$1,063,197.16.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:
We have offered to us here a very attractive accident and sickness policy by the North American Accident Insurance Co. of 198 Market Street Newark, N. J.

If this Company is O. K. I would be pleased to hear from you through your financial columns.

—G. H., Vernon, B. C.

As this company is not licensed to do business in Canada and has no Government deposit here for the protection of Canadian policyholders, I advise against insuring with it. It pays to insure with licensed companies

You Don't Have to Die to Win

In 1927 the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada paid to living policyholders, in maturing policies and other benefits\$28,991,551

These policyholders lived to enjoy the fruits of their own prudence.

To representatives of policyholders who died during the year 1927 the Company paid\$13,232,698

These policyholders did not live to receive payment themselves. The money payable under their policies is giving a chance to those they left behind.

Sun Life policies provide independence for the policyholder who lives; they support the family of the policyholder who dies.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL

SHAW & BEGG, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1885

Managers for the following substantial Non-Board Fire and Automobile Insurance Companies:—

MERCHANTS FIRE ASSURANCE CORP. OF NEW YORK
Established 1910 Assets, \$12,074,801.00

WELLINGTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF TORONTO
Established 1840 Assets, \$403,556.71

PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK
Established 1851 Assets, \$5,347,895.00

FEDERAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA
Established 1923 Assets, \$679,754.00

MILLERS NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF CHICAGO
Established 1865 Assets, \$5,154,477.33

LUMBERMEN'S INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA
Established 1873 Assets, \$4,809,813.00

STUYVESANT FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK
Established 1850 Assets, \$4,455,307.00

STANSTEAD AND SHERBROOKE FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF SHERBROOKE, QUE.
Established 1835 Assets, \$660,458.00

BALDWIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SWITZERLAND
Established 1863 Assets, \$3,962,827.00

AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE CO. OF ST. LOUIS
Established 1911 Assets, \$10,275,231.63

Applications for agencies solicited and brokerage lines invited from agents requiring non-board facilities.

78-88 King Street East, Toronto.

MILL OWNERS MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF IOWA
GENERAL CLASSIFICATION OF BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS
ASSETS, \$2,704,949 SURPLUS, \$1,282,727
POLICYHOLDERS' DIVIDEND RATE 25% TO 30%
Seneca Jones & Son, Hamilton, Ont.—Canadian General Agents.

UNIVERSAL INSURANCE COMPANY

J. H. RIDDEL
Manager for Canada.

E. C. G. JOHNSON
Asst. Manager.



Head Office for Canada: REFORD BLDG., TORONTO
RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN ONTARIO

ASSOCIATED ALL-CANADIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES

The Toronto Casualty Fire & Marine Insurance Company

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

President: G. LARRATT SMITH.

General Manager: A. E. DAWSON.

Merchants' and Employers' Guarantee and Accident Company

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL

President: J. C. H. DUSSAULT.

Managing Director: A. E. DAWSON.

Canadian General Insurance Company

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

President: W. W. EVANS.

General Manager: A. E. DAWSON.

ALFRED WRIGHT, President



HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO
C. M. HORSWELL, MANAGER

Wood, Fleming & Co. LIMITED

ROYAL BANK BUILDING
TORONTO.
BUILDING MANAGERS
VALUATORS
REAL ESTATE BROKERS
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS
We supply experienced and economical management of commercial and residential properties.
Inquiries solicited.

The Ocean Accident & Guarantee Corporation, Limited

Canadian Head Office:
Federal Building, Richmond & Sheppard Streets, TORONTO
Accident, Sickness, Liability, Automobile, Plate Glass, Burglary,
Guarantee Bonds, Fire, Boiler, Electrical Machinery.
J. A. MINGAY, Manager for Canada
Applications for Agencies Invited

THE Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, Limited

Offices: Toronto—Montreal
Automobile, Accident, Sickness, Liability, Guarantee Bonds,
Plate Glass, Burglary, Boiler and Fire.
C. W. I. WOODLAND, General Manager
For Canada and Newfoundland
APPLICATION FOR AGENCIES INVITED
Branches: Winnipeg Calgary Vancouver London Ottawa



The Casualty Company of Canada

HEAD OFFICE TORONTO
Automobile, Plate Glass, Burglary, Fire, Guarantee,
Accident and Sickness Insurance
We invite agency correspondence.
COL. A. E. GOODERHAM, President. A. W. EASTMURE, Managing Director.

Better Business

Agents might find the representation of a high class Company, with a record of forty years of success, a very helpful factor in securing a greater number of clients.

Applications for Agencies Solicited.

The DOMINION OF CANADA GUARANTEE & ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.

HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO
COL. A. E. GOODERHAM, President. C. A. WITHERS, Vice-Pres. & Man. Director. H. W. FALCONER, Asst. Man. Director.
BRANCHES: Montreal, St. John, Halifax, Ottawa, London, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver, London, England; Kingston, Jamaica.

ROSSIA OF COPENHAGEN

J. H. RIDDEL, Manager. Head Office for Canada TORONTO. E. C. G. JOHNSON, Asst. Manager.
REED, SHAW & McNAUGHT,
64 WELLINGTON ST. WEST
ONTARIO PROVINCIAL AGENTS

The Protective Association of Canada

Assets \$289,157.00, surplus to policyholders over \$150,000.00

The Only Purely Canadian Company
Issuing Sickness and Accident Insurance to Members of the Masonic Fraternity Exclusively.

Agents in all Principal Cities and Towns in Canada.
E. E. GLEASON, Pres. & Gen. Mgr. Head Office Granby, Que. J. G. FULLER, Secy., Asst. Mgr.

NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL FIRE ASSOCIATION

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA, HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

Writing Fire Insurance at Cost
Assets \$4,026,244.79

ALL POLICIES DIVIDEND PAYING AND NON-ASSESSABLE

BRANCH OFFICES:

Toronto, Ottawa, Vancouver, Victoria, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Winnipeg, Montreal, St. John, Halifax and Charlottetown.

Central Manufacturers' Mutual Insurance Company

Established 1876

Cash Assets \$8,509,238.51—Cash Surplus \$1,704,513.42
DIVIDENDS 30%

On select Fire and Automobile risks.

Write to
CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO
VANCE C. SMITH, Chief Agent.



CONCERNING INSURANCE

only, as in case of a claim, payment can be readily enforced if necessary through our local courts, whereas in case of a claim against an unlicensed company you are practically at its mercy when it comes to enforcing payment. You would have to try to collect in the country where the unlicensed company has its domicile, and before you could enter an action there you would have to establish your right to sue in that jurisdiction, and in all probability would also have to put up security for the costs of the action. Insurance that is not readily collectible in case of a claim is dear at any price.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:
Please inform me through the medium of your insurance column if the British Oak Insurance Company is a well established company and what is the surplus of the whole company, in its last annual statement to its shareholders.

R. H. Westmount, Que.
The British Oak Insurance Company, Limited, of London, England, was organized in 1908, and has been doing business in Canada under Dominion license since 1921. It has a deposit with the Dominion Government of \$238,467 in British Government securities (accepted at \$205,568) and is authorized to transact in this country fire, automobile, limited accident, limited explosion, inland transportation, sprinkler leakage and tornado insurance. At the end of 1927 its total assets in Canada were \$252,620.57, while its total liabilities here were \$116,207.87, showing a surplus in this country of \$136,412.70. Canadian policyholders are adequately protected, and the company is safe to insure with.

Its head office statement shows total fire funds at the end of 1927 of £50,185 and £1,782 as balance at credit of profit and loss.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:
Is there any benefit to the public in the competition of tariff and non-tariff fire insurance companies, apart from any cut in the tariff rate which may be obtained from the non-tariff companies by those who go after it? Should not insurance rates be fixed like freight rates, so as to prevent discrimination in the matter?

—L. D., Montreal, Que.

The chief benefit of non-tariff competition in the insurance business, so far as the public is concerned, is that it is largely responsible for the constant re-rating of risks by the tariff companies on a more scientific and equitable basis. The pressure of non-tariff competition unquestionably influences many changes in tariff ratings of a downward character. It is true that the non-tariff companies do not contribute to the cost of preparing rates and the upkeep of the tariff association machinery for rate-making on a scientific basis, while taking full advantage of them in fixing their own charges. But there is little in that fact to interest the insurance buying public.

With regard to the advisability of setting up machinery for the regulation of insurance rates in the way freight rates are now regulated, I am of opinion that the disadvantages of such regulation would outweigh any possible advantages and the result would be higher instead of lower rates in the long run.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:
Can a husband take his insurance away from his wife if she has paid it for over sixteen years?

—A. D., Ottawa, Ont.

If the wife is named as the beneficiary in the husband's policy of life insurance, he cannot change the beneficiary to anyone outside the class of preferred beneficiaries without the wife's consent. A wife has an insurance interest in the life of her husband, and if she has insured his life and paid the premiums, he has no control over the payment of the proceeds of the policy whatever.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:
Would you kindly advise me whether the Canadian Union Fire Insurance Company, in care of Barton and Ellis, 99 Milk Street, Boston, is a safe company to insure with?

—G. D., Kirkland Lake, Ont.

I advise against insuring with the Canadian Union Insurance Company through Barton & Ellis, Boston. I advise insuring only with licensed companies and only through licensed agents. The Canadian Union is not licensed to do business in Ontario. Barton & Ellis, Boston, have a special brokers' license, which permits them to write insurance in Ontario in unlicensed companies where sufficient insurance cannot be obtained at reasonable rates or on the form of contract required by the insured from licensed companies. In every such case a signed and dated statement must be obtained from the insured describing the property insured, its location, and the amount of insurance required and

stating that the insurance cannot be obtained in licensed companies and that application for such insurance at the stated rate of premium was previously made to and refused by named companies licensed in Ontario. As unlicensed companies have no Government deposits for the protection of policyholders, this places the policyholder practically at the mercy of the unlicensed company when it comes to enforcing payment of claims.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:
Can you tell me why the Northwestern Mutual Fire is evidently the only American mutual fire insurance company doing business in Canada that has authority to issue a non-assessable policy? Is its charter different in this respect from that of other mutuals?

J. H. Kingston, Ont.
The Northwestern Mutual Fire Association operates under the Insurance Code of the State of Washington, which provides that when a mutual fire insurance company accumulates cash assets of \$200,000, of which assets not less than \$100,000 shall be surplus assets which it must maintain in securities deposited as required of domestic stock insurance companies, and while it maintains such surplus cash assets on deposit it may issue its policies without liability on the part of its policyholders other than to pay the amount of premium stated in the policy and which premium shall be not less than the premium charged by solvent stock companies for insuring similar risks. The company may classify its risks according to the various hazards covered, and any saving experienced by the company in loss ratio, expense of management, or from any other source may be returned to the policyholders in the various classifications according to the experience of the company in said classes as determined by the Board of Directors of the company, provided that said saving must be apportioned equitably among the policyholders in the classification in which it is actually earned.

While the Northwestern Mutual Fire is the only American mutual issuing a non-assessable policy in Canada, there are a number of other mutuals which have sufficient surplus to enable them to comply with the same requirements.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:
Can you tell me if the data on which the American Men Mortality Table has been based is up-to-date and applicable to present-day death rates?

—C. L., Kitchener, Ont.

The American Men Table of Mortality was based on the mortality of Canadian and American life insurance companies during the years 1900 to 1915 inclusive on policies issued from 1843 to 1914 inclusive. Fifty-nine companies contributed the data and paid the expenses of the compilation. This table is about the most accurate measure of present-day mortality available.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:
Would you be good enough to advise me if National Protective Insurance Association is a good one to insure with in Canada.

—J. F., Walkerville, Ont.

National Protective Insurance Association of Kansas City, Mo., is not licensed to do business in Canada and has no Government deposit here for the protection of Canadian policyholders. I advise against insuring with this concern, as in case you had a claim to collect you could not enforce payment in Canada but would have to go to Missouri to try and get your money. And before you could bring action there you would have to establish your right to sue in that jurisdiction and in all probability would also have to put security up for the costs of the action. This puts a policyholder practically at the mercy of the unlicensed company in case of a claim. Besides, the policy this concern is trying to sell in Canada is really an assessment contract and you have no guarantee that the cost will be only a cent a day for benefits of \$100 a month, as stated in its circulars and advertisements. It pays to buy your insurance from licensed companies, so that you will be able to collect what is coming to you in case you have a claim. Insurance that is not readily collectible, is dear at any price.

NOTICE TO READERS

Saturday Night's Insurance advice service is for the use of paid-in-advance mail subscribers only. Saturday Night regrets that it cannot answer inquiries from non-subscribers. Each inquiry must positively be accompanied by the address label attached to the front page of each copy of Saturday Night sent to a regular subscriber, and by a stamped, self-addressed envelope. Each letter of inquiry should refer to one subject only. If information on more than one subject is desired, the sum of fifty cents must be sent with the letter for each additional question. Inquiries which do not fulfil the above conditions will not be answered.

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Capital Paid Up\$ 250,000.00
Total funds for security of policy holders \$1,223,118.94

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"From my experience I venture to assert, Sir, that six drops only of Lee & Perrins in soups, on steaks, chops, fish or game, will give more appetizing flavors than a flood of ordinary condiments."



The Brading Breweries Limited

Common Dividend No. 18

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of 50 cents (\$0.50) per Share, payable upon the No Par Value Common Stock of this company has been declared payable October 15th, 1928, to shareholders of record at close of business September 29th, 1928.

By order of the Board,
JOHN RANKIN,
Secretary-Treasurer
September 18th, 1928

Dominion Textile Co. Limited

Notice of Dividend
A DIVIDEND of One and Three-Quarter per cent (1 3/4%) on the PREFERRED STOCK of Dominion Textile Company, Limited, has been declared for the quarter ending September 30th, 1928, payable October 15th, to shareholders of record September 29th.

By order of the Board,
JAS. H. WEBB,
Secretary-Treasurer
Montreal, September 4th, 1928

Bell Telephone Company of Canada

Notice of Dividend

A dividend of two per cent. (2%) has been declared payable on the 15th October, 1928, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 22nd September, 1928.

W. H. BLACK,
Secretary-Treasurer
Montreal, August 22nd, 1928.

Penmans Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the following Dividends have been declared for the quarter ending the 31st day of October, 1928.

On the Preferred Stock, one and one-half per cent. (1 1/2%) payable on the 1st day of November to shareholders of record of the 22nd day of October, 1928.
On the Common Stock, One Dollar (\$1.00) per share, payable on the 15th day of November to shareholders of record of the 31st day of October, 1928.

By Order of the Board,
C. B. ROBINSON,
Secretary-Treasurer
26th September, 1928.

THE STEEL COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

PREFERENCE DIVIDEND NO. 69
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. on the issued and fully paid Preference Shares of the Company has been declared for the quarter ending September 30th, 1928.

ORDINARY DIVIDEND NO. 47
Notice is also given that a dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. on the issued and fully paid Ordinary Shares of the Company has been declared for the quarter ending September 30th, 1928. The above dividends are payable November 1st, 1928, to shareholders of record October 6th, 1928.

By order of the Board,
H. S. ALEXANDER, Secretary
Hamilton, Ont., Sept. 26th, 1928.

INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY

New York, September 26th, 1928.
The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of fifty cents a share, on the common stock of this company, payable November 15th, 1928, to Common Stockholders of record at the close of business November 1st, 1928.
Checks to be mailed. Transfer books will not close.
OWEN SHEPHERD,
Vice-President and Treasurer

Money and the Stock Market

Brokers' Loans Have Legitimate Place But Always Secondary to Requirements of Trade and Industry—Present Lament Emanates from "Bull Trades"

WHETHER speculation is now excessive or not it is unlikely, in the opinion of the National City Company, Limited, that Chartered Banks will extend credit to brokers to a point which will seriously curtail the availability of money for ordinary commercial requirements; indeed some banks have already shown a disposition to restrict loans used for speculative purposes. Money is relatively "tight" and tends to become more so, but there is little indication that an ample supply will not be forthcoming for proper constructive demands.

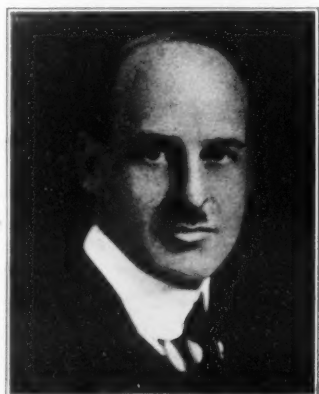
The atmosphere of the stock exchange in a time like the present is made largely by bull traders and those who cater for their business. The burden of their lament is that they are discriminated against and their rights limited, because credit is not available with which to carry prices higher. If credit were supplied to serve their purposes and they sold out at higher prices, the purchasers would offer the same plea in their own behalf, and so on ad infinitum.

The stock exchange, the company explains in the current issue of "Investment Securities" has its legitimate function, but it is not a basic industry, and it would be absurd to claim that the stock market is entitled to have all the credit it wants first, and that trade and industry may have what is left of the available supply. By all rules the reverse is true, the creation of wealth preceding investment, and investment in the security market for surplus funds following naturally. There is no valid claim on the banking system for credit simply for the purpose of buying something in the hope of selling it at a higher price. That is something which anyone is privileged to do with his own money, or with borrowed money if he can obtain it, but there can be no obligation to supply it, for there is practically no limit to such demands. Gold is the basis of bank credit, and the latter must be kept in due proportion to the gold reserves. To grant credit without relation to the gold reserves would be the same as printing money.

Such periods of credit absorption at the stock exchange as were witnessed last Spring have little to do with the legitimate functions of that institution and render no useful service. Rushing up the prices of stocks does not give employment to labor or increase the production of wealth. It is of no concern to the public whether one person or another holds a certain stock at the time of its appreciation in value, and it would be better if the movement of market values kept a more uniform relation to the growth of real values than they do under the influences of speculative excitement.

Indeed the rushing up of market prices tends to put the entire industrial organization under strain, by creating a market capitalization based upon anticipation instead of realities. Periods of speculative and excessive credit expansion long have been recognized as the chief cause of the business cycle, tending to disturb the process of orderly growth and development and involve all business in hectic periods of inflation and excitement, followed by disastrous periods of reorganization, depression and unemployment. All plans and suggestions for modifying the course of the business cycle have for their principal theme the need for a rational stabilization of credit.

The stock exchange plays a useful and important part in the distribution of securities and thus in financing the industries. We are glad of the opportunity to call attention to an illuminating exposition of this given in an address delivered by E. H. H. Simmons, President of the New York Stock Exchange, before the Wisconsin



MR. W. G. REBURN
Formerly Chief Inspector of Branches of The Imperial Life Assurance Co. of Canada, who has been appointed Manager of the Company's Up-Town Branch. Mr. Reburn assumes his new duties on October 1st, at which time the Up-Town Branch office will be moved from its present location at 55 Bloor Street West to larger and more commodious quarters in the new Bloor Building at the corner of Bloor and Bay Streets.—Advt.

Bankers' Association at Milwaukee on June 27, 1928. It is an authoritative statement by a man thoroughly qualified to speak for the solid membership of the Exchange, and while referring to conditions in the United States, it is substantially applicable to Canada. The following extract, is particularly applicable to present discussion.

"A final consideration lies in the fact that brokers' loans in practice act as a sort of buffer to commercial loans. When credit deflation becomes necessary, it is always brokers' loans that are deflated first. Thus these loans represent a surplus which can be employed for other purposes, should the occasion arise. The events of 1919-1921 clearly showed the truth of this assertion. The peak of the call loan market was reached in November, 1919, after which these loans were rapidly deflated. By the late fall of 1920 over half a billion dollars had been squeezed out of brokers' loans, but meanwhile the total volume of loans by all American banks had risen very greatly, thus indicating that the credit obtained by deflating brokers' loans in Wall Street was being used to lend to farmers, merchants, and manufacturers all over the United States."

"Furthermore, after 1921 many corporations were enabled to retire frozen commercial loans at their banks by floating new company securities in Wall Street. But these new security flotations being unseasoned, had to depend on the market for brokers' loans in large measure to carry them until they could be distributed to permanent security investors. In this way the security collateral loan market in Wall Street represents a surplus market which in the past has shown its ability to act as a buffer for commercial loans in times of deflation and in particular instances to 'liquify' frozen commercial loans. Our brokers' loan account today is large mainly because our surplus of capital in America is large. We should have, I feel, few fears that our banking authorities will allow brokers' loans to absorb an undue amount of the credit of our national banking establishments."

It will be noted that this address was delivered after the severe break in the market which occurred about the middle of June, when interest rates in the call market rose to 8 per cent. Mr. Simmons was speaking therefore in the presence of the fully developed situation and he has recognized the fact that the funds properly available for stock operations are the surplus funds, i.e., funds not at the time needed in industry and trade. It is such funds that have been the basis of the great stock exchange activity of recent years. We have no doubt that the main body of stock exchange members, like other business men, rely upon the banking authorities to protect the general business situation by attention to it "that brokers' loans do not absorb an undue amount of the credit of our national banking establishments."

Sieving Research

National Council Undertakes Important Industrial Study

THE use of sieves antedates recorded history, and presumably goes back to the dawn of civilization. As industrial processes have developed sieving has become increasingly important, and to-day it constitutes a major operation in mining and other industries.

The development of sieving machinery has in recent years taken place very rapidly, but unfortunately our knowledge of the fundamental principles underlying the subject has not kept pace with achievements in the art. Experiments were accordingly undertaken in an effort to throw more light upon certain complex sieving problems. The work was performed in the well-equipped mining and metallurgical laboratories of McGill University, Montreal, under the direction of Dr. J. B. Porter, and with financial assistance from the National Research Council.

An extensive series of large-scale tests was carried out on a well known make of electrically vibrated screen. An attempt was made to vary only one factor at a time, in order that its effect might be determined as accurately as possible. The variations studied include the slope of screens, the amplitude and frequency of vibration, the screening rate, "difficult" grains, blinding of screens, and the effect of variations in composition of feed on the screening rate and on the quality of the products.

The results obtained are of both practical and theoretical value, giving information useful in the design and operation of screens and affording new knowledge of the principles involved.



MR. E. H. POOLER
Who has resigned as Manager of the Up-Town Branch of The Imperial Life Insurance Co. of Canada, and who will in future act as Special Representative of the Company in the more complicated forms of business insurance and estate protection of which he has made a specialized study. Mr. Pooler has opened attractive offices in the new Central Building, at No. 45 Richmond Street West.—Advt.

Dividend Increased

Montreal L. H. & P. on \$2.40 Basis—Rates Also Cut

EFFECTIVE with the quarter ending Sept. 30, the dividend on Montreal Light, Heat and Power Consolidated, no par value shares increased from fifty cents to sixty cents per share, or at the rate of \$2.40 per share per annum instead of \$2.00 per share per annum, as heretofore. In its announcement the company stated:

"This increase has been warranted by economics in operation and is coincident with a substantial reduction in electric lighting and power rates, in conformance with the company's long established policy of sharing its prosperity with its customers."

"Our customer-shareholders will share in the increased dividend concurrently with the ordinary shareholders, as interest on their installment-payments (cheques for which will be mailed to them along with their share certificates during October) will be calculated at the increased rate from June 30, to Sept. 30, 1928."

The present increase in the dividend rate carries forward the tradition of periodical increases established by the company. Its dividend history is evidence of a gradual but consistent increase from time to time. The company, in its present corporate form, was formally organized in 1918. Dividends were initiated at the rate of 4 per cent. on the then outstanding shares of \$100 par value, the first payment being made Nov. 15, 1916. The annual rate was increased from four to five per cent., for the quarter beginning May 1, 1919; increased to six per cent. for the quarter beginning Nov. 1, 1922; increased to 7 per cent. for the quarter beginning Nov. 1, 1923; increased to 8 per cent. for the quarter beginning Feb. 1, 1925.

Interim Dividend

Distillers-Seagrams Initial Period to be for Seven-

teen Months
IN a letter to shareholders of Distillers Corporation-Seagrams Limited William H. Ross, president, states that the directors have only drawn from the subsidiary companies such dividends as are justified out of the profits of the five months' trading from March 2 to July 31, 1928. This company was only incorporated on March 2, but the subsidiary companies whose shares comprise practically the entire assets of the company have completed, in the case of Distillers Corporation, Limited, a full year's trading to July 31, and in the case of Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Limited, ten months' trading to the same date.

In the case of both subsidiary companies, Mr. Ross states that the net result for the periods mentioned, after providing for depreciation and income tax, had been quite satisfactory, but the directors were advised that all profits made previous to the time of incorporation on March 2 should be regarded as capital surplus and be retained either in the subsidiary companies, or, if paid over to the Distillers' Corporation-Seagrams, Ltd., should be retained against capital account. The directors had elected to leave these profits with the subsidiary companies and so had only drawn from the subsidiary companies dividends from the earnings made after March 2.

The letter proceeded:
"It is not intended to close the accounts of this company until September 30, 1929, which will permit of a further twelve months' results being obtained from the subsidiary companies to July 31, 1929, being the close of their respective fiscal years, and a resolution to that effect was passed by your directors at a meeting on the 19th inst."

"At the same time your directors declared an interim dividend of 25 cents per share, payable October 15,

Where you can discuss your Will and Estate problems with assurance of experienced guidance and in absolute confidence.

Conferences Invited

CANADA PERMANENT TRUST CO

Paid-up Capital One Million Dollars

TORONTO STREET, TORONTO

MANAGER, ONTARIO BRANCH . . . A. E. HESSIN

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You need not "break in" a pair of Church Shoes made on the famous "82 last". From the first, you have old shoe comfort with new shoe smartness—and to the last they retain that indefinable distinction that marks the genius of the master craftsman.

For general wear this popular Church Shoe will give you remarkably long service. In black or brown, at leading shoe retailers in Canada and the United States.

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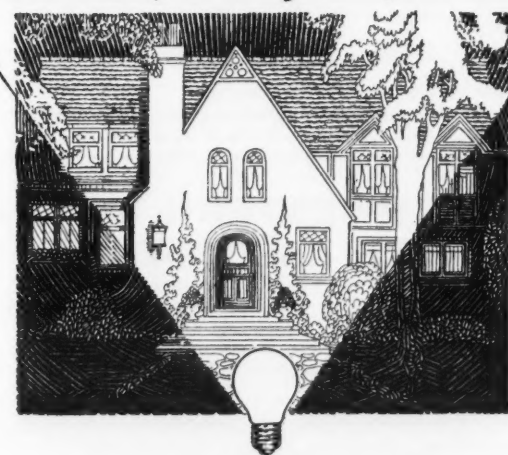
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Exclusive agency for Church shoes is available in a few towns and cities in Canada. Call or write R. D. Ayling, 23 Scott St., Toronto.

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Use it freely to brighten your home



Let light welcome your guests and add to the charm of your surroundings. It costs so little . . . especially when you use Edison Mazda Lamps.

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A CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC PRODUCT

1928, to shareholders of record as of September 30, 1928.

"The directors desire to take this opportunity of informing the shareholders that the business continues to move in a satisfactory manner."

Board for Subsidiary of Detroit Bridge

MEMBERS of the board of directors of the Canadian Transit Company were elected at the annual meeting of the company held in De-

troit and included Joseph A. Bower, J. W. Austin, Alfred A. Cook, New York; A. C. Dent, of Peabody, Houghterling and Company, New York; J. J. Fozard, vice-president of the Detroit International Bridge Company; Charles P. McTague, Windsor barrister, and Jansen Noyes of Hemphill, Noyes and Company, New York. The Canadian Transit Company is the holding company for the Canadian rights and property of the Ambassador Bridge, now under construction, and is wholly controlled by the Detroit International Bridge Company of Detroit.

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Before selling or buying real estate, be well advised and consult us—as do so many Insurance and Mortgage Companies and Solicitors for Private owners.

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Policyholders' Dividends

The five year dividend results to policyholders in this company have been most gratifying and compare favorably with those of any other company.

**The Western Empire Life
Assurance Co.**
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Western Homes Ltd. Mortgage Investments

Capital Subscribed \$2,917,000.00
Capital Paid Up 1,101,178.75
As at Dec. 31st, 1927

The Company's invested capital of over \$1,200,000.00 is secured by carefully selected mortgages on moderately priced city homes and well improved farms conservatively appraised at over \$2,500,000.00.

R. H. PRINGLE G. G. HOLMES
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An investment in the securities of Economic Investment Trust, Limited, represents an interest in a well-selected list of Canadian and foreign bonds, preferred and common stocks. The Trust has the benefit of capable and experienced management and has a most satisfactory history. Its shares are listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange and at current levels we believe they represent one of the most attractive investments available.

We shall be pleased to send full details to interested enquirers

Cochran, Hay & Co. Limited

Dominion Bank Building, Toronto
J. STRATHEARN HAY, Member, Toronto Stock Exchange
HAMILTON LONDON KITCHENER WINDSOR

An "Average" Western Farm Analysis of Figures Shows That Homesteader Who Started with Practically Nothing, Now Has Capital of \$15,000—The Yearly Income

IN the last half-century Western Canada has been the Mecca of the land hungry who, lured by the promise of free or cheap farm lands, have come in thousands from all countries of the globe to establish homes upon that vast expanse which is now the Prairie Provinces. They have been responsible through their efforts for its transformation from a wild, unproductive region to a land of comfortable, attractive farmsteads with a diversity of products resulting in abundant wealth. There were in 1926, according to the census of that year, some 248,168 occupied farms in the Prairie Provinces.

In endeavoring to secure a picture of the Western Canadian farmer and his farm to-day it is obviously not fair to take a long settled establishment nor yet one but recently occupied, but an interesting composite may perhaps be taken of them all. All over the Prairie Provinces are thousands of what may be termed "average" farmers where, peacefully living on comfortable little farmsteads, may be found as many families who have come there to start new lives and carve out new careers. Of what do these farms consist, and for what are they responsible? Let us consider the "average" farm of the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta.

Taking the number of farms at the 1926 census and the rural population at that time, the family occupying the average farm in the Prairie Provinces apparently consists of 5.28 persons. Western Canada is essentially an area of owned homes and farms, and there are 92 chances out of a hundred that the farmer occupying this average farm is sole owner as against being a tenant or only part owner. The farm consists of 358 acres, 198 acres of this being improved and 160 acres unimproved, in pasture, woodlot, etc. Of the cultivated area, 147 acres was under field crops in 1927, and of this, 86 acres was in wheat. On the farm there are 9.1 horses; 4.4 milch cows; 9.7 other cattle; 3.2 sheep and 7.3 swine.

According to the estimate of the Dominion Government the agricultural wealth comprised in this farm in 1927 was \$14,451, the main item making up this total being the value of the land \$7,000, the value of buildings \$1,800, its implements, \$1,380, its livestock \$1,170, and the agricultural production for which it was responsible in that year, \$3,090. In other words, the average homesteader of Western Canada who came to the new country with practically nothing to carve a home out of the virgin prairie had a capital of almost \$15,000 in 1927 in the farm he had developed and the production he was responsible for in that year.

An estimate of production based on slightly later figures made by the Northwest Farmer varies but little from this, being \$3,233. In this total for which the average farm of the Prairie Provinces was responsible, \$1,640 was accountable to a production of 1,672 bushels of wheat. The farm's production of other grains had a value of \$765. Dairy products, butter, cheese, milk and cream, the farm produced were worth \$235. The sum of \$260 was added by fodder crops; \$165 by animals sold and slaughtered from the farm; \$113 from its poultry and poultry products; \$40 from its root crops; \$29 from its garden products; \$22 from its furs; and \$3.50 from its wool.

The same authority, basing its calculations on the values of farm products actually marketed in 1927, leaving out of consideration that

proportion retained by the farmer for various purposes, finds that the average farm's cash income in 1927 was \$2,469. Grains brought in \$1,941 of this to the farm family, or nearly 80 per cent of the total income. Livestock from the farm was responsible for \$165. Poultry products disposed of returned \$113. Furs sold brought in \$22, honey \$5.00, and wool \$3.00.

The briefest consideration of this status of the average farm, bearing in mind the fact that the family thereon lives rent free and raises a substantial proportion of its own food, reveals the reasons for the satisfactory condition of the Western Canadian farmer to-day and his optimistic outlook upon the future of his pursuit. Greater things are in store for Western Canadian agriculture.

Wentworth Radio Issue of 6½% Preferred is Offered to Public

AN issue of 6½ per cent, convertible cumulative sinking fund preferred stock of Wentworth Radio & Auto Supply Co., Limited is being offered for public subscription by H. R. Bain & Co., Limited, investment bankers, Toronto, Montreal and Sarnia. The Wentworth business, formerly operated as two separate companies, was established in 1919, and is known both to the trade, through its Dominion wide jobber organization, and to the general public through its retail outlets, and its radio broadcasting station CKOC operated from the Royal Connaught Hotel, Hamilton. A general wholesale and retail trade in radio and automobile supplies and accessories is carried on, two stores, one at the corner of John and King William Streets, Hamilton, and another recently opened at the corner of Bloor and Bay Streets, Toronto, being operated.

It is the intention of the Company to extend its bases to other large centres as conditions warrant. Present financing is for the purposes of acquiring the Hamilton premises of the predecessor companies, Wentworth Auto Supply Company, Limited and Wentworth Radio Supply Company, Limited, and for expansion of the combined business generally. Mr. H. H. Slack, by whom the business was founded and under whose management the predecessor companies attained such a large measure of success, becomes president of the new company and will retain active control of operations.

According to the prospectus, combined earnings of the predecessor companies for the two years and ten months ended April 30th, 1928, netted an amount available for preferred dividends equal to over two and a half times the dividend requirements on the present issue of \$300,000. Certified net tangible assets as at the same date available for preferred shares were 403,509.32, equivalent to \$134 per share of Preferred Stock presently to be outstanding, and current assets are certified at \$264,058.69 as against current liabilities of \$18,193.36. The Preferred Stock carries a bonus of one-half share Class A Common Stock with each share of Preferred.

Lease Granted Winnipeg Electric Subsidiary to Develop Seven Sisters Falls

THE Northwestern Power Company Limited, Winnipeg, a subsidiary of the Winnipeg Electric Company, has been granted a lease by the Dominion Government for the development of the Seven Sisters Falls in Manitoba. The lease will be for a period of 30 years.

The terms and conditions of the lease to the Northwestern Power Company will be in accordance with an Order-in-Council passed by the Manitoba Government on Sept 8 last, requesting the granting of an interim lease to the Northwestern Power Company, Limited. An agreement has already been arrived at between the Province and the company for the supply of power by the Northwestern Power Company to the Province of Manitoba. This power is to be furnished from the Seven Sisters Falls.

The Order-in-Council passed by the Dominion Government for the lease to the Northwestern Power Company, Limited, refers to the agreement of July 4, 1928, "whereby it was, among other things, agreed by the Government of Canada and the Province of Manitoba that, pending the transfer by Canada to Manitoba of the unalienated natural resources of Manitoba, the policy of the Government of Canada in the administration of the said natural resources was to be in accord

with the wishes of the Government of the Province."

The Order-in-Council proceeds to state that, pursuant to the terms of this agreement, the Province of Manitoba has forwarded a copy of the Order-in-Council passed by the Government of that Province on September 8 last, "wherein the Minister of the Interior is requested to execute an interim lease for the development of certain water powers in the Province of Manitoba known as Seven Sisters Falls, being part of the unalienated natural resources of the Province, upon the terms and conditions recited in the draft interim license appended to the Provincial Government's Order-in-Council."

Market Wisdom Fallacy of Following the Crowd Leads to Certain Losses

"GO into any broker's office and you will hear the gossip of the day; and it is just as much gossip as though the housemaid were talking to the butler, over the garden wall.

"There are always the crowds in the investment market—the crowd of buyers and the crowd of sellers. And when a man enters that market, he invariably joins the crowd that is the biggest. That is one of the main reasons why he loses.

"Never buy when there are more buyers than sellers, or you are sure to pay too much.

"Never sell when there are more sellers than buyers, or you are sure to get too little.

"Prices are always moving up or down in waves. There are always booms and depressions and every depression is followed by a boom. The crowd, of course never looks ahead. The crowd is always a fool. It thinks of the present moment. That is why most people buy when prices are high and sell when prices are low. They think that the present conditions will last forever."

Herbert Casson, in "Tips on Finance."

Toronto Railway Further Payment Expected from Money Held by Park Board

D. H. McDUGALL, liquidator for the Toronto Railway Co., expects that the money now held in trust by the Queen Victoria Park Commission, will soon be returned to the company. When that happens a special general meeting will be called to wind up the company and distribute the remaining assets to the shareholders. Mr. McDougall thinks that this additional payment will amount to from 60c to 75c a share. A sum of \$13,860,000, or \$115.15 a share, has already been distributed and the additional payment would make the total amount about \$116.10 a share.

The deposit held by the Queen Victoria Park Commission to the credit of the Toronto Railway Co. illustrates very forcibly the growing power of money when carefully and safely invested. When the old power company was granted a franchise a deposit of \$25,000 was placed with the Commission to compensate for any damages which might be done. This money was not used and with accumulated interest today amounts to more than \$60,000. Some time ago a writ was issued for its recovery, but settlement was prevented because of an action started by the city of Niagara Falls against the Commission. That disagreement seems likely to be settled very soon now, and therefore that brings nearer the time when the Toronto Railway Co. can be finally wound up.

On Sept. 1 it was seven years since the Hydro-Electric and the City of Toronto took over the properties of the Toronto Railway Co. There have been many chapters, including lawsuits and arbitration proceedings, in the course of the liquidation, but the net amount distributed to shareholders has been to date about \$1,000,000 more than the book value of the assets, as shown on the company's last balance sheet.

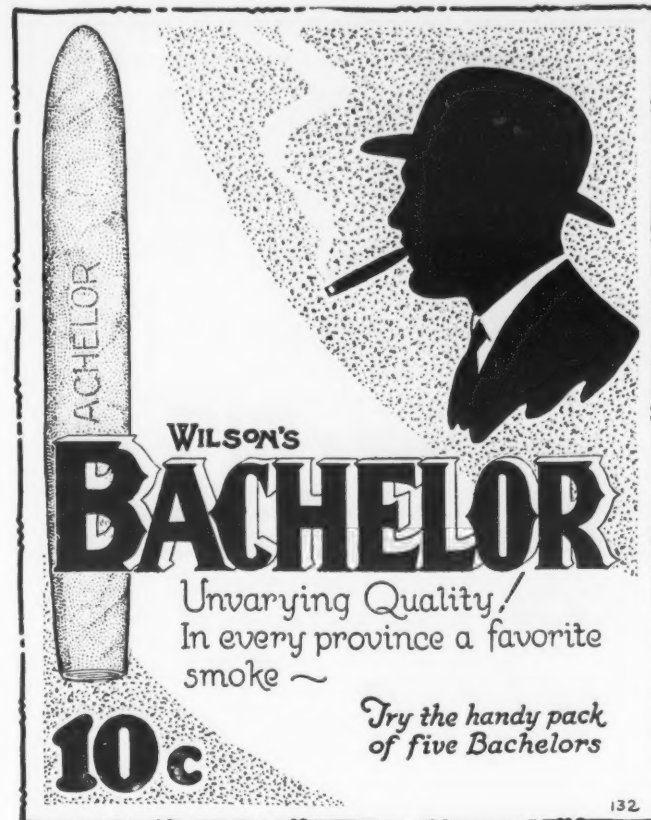
HUNTERS TAKE NOTE

That the dates of the open season this year for Deer, Moose, and Caribou, are—

North of the main line of the Canadian Government Railway, from Quebec to the Manitoba boundary, Sept. 15 to Nov. 30, inclusive. North and West of the French and Mattawa Rivers, other than the territory designated above, October 10 to November 30 inclusive; except on St. Joseph's Island in the District of Algoma where the open season is from Nov. 15 to Nov. 30 inclusive. South of the French and Mattawa Rivers, November 1 to November 30, inclusive.

Meteorologists predict very pleasant weather this fall with the likelihood of an early freezing and old timers say the game is universally plentiful.

If you require information regarding the best locations, about game laws, licenses, and train service to the Hunting Country ask any agent of the Canadian Pacific. Booklet on request.



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(Continued from Page 49)

in the subarctic. New mining enterprises are coming into existence in greater number than at any previous time. It is easier to secure capital for development of prospective mines these days than it is to secure competent or trained men to manage the operations. To such concerns as require field men, geologists or mine managers, the question of salary is of secondary consideration. A competent man is regarded as a necessity and his services are at a premium.

The larger mining concerns are constantly training men who gradually drift away to handle newer enterprises. This usually takes care of the demand. However, the extent of activity during the past few years in the newer fields has been entirely out of proportion to normal times, and the industry is confronted with the fact that men to handle new mining prospects have not been trained in sufficient numbers to meet the present demand.

Organizations like the Northern Aerial Minerals Exploration, or that of the Lindsley interests including Dominion Explorers, not to mention the demands of such large new mines as Sherritt-Gordon, Flin-Flon, Treadwell-Yukon, Falconbridge Nickel, Sudbury Basin and others, have enlisted the services of more experienced engineers to such an extent that new enterprises are hard put to it to find competent managers.

The practice of employing a consulting engineer has been followed with some success. A number of smaller enterprises may in this way benefit by the advice of an outstanding engineer. However, problems generally met with are such that the solution is better accomplished through constant study by the managers who work and sleep and eat on the properties.

A favorable feature of the present mining situation in Canada is the small amount of flim-flam as compared with the large amount of genuine development. I do not know how much money is being subscribed toward new mining ventures, good, bad, or indifferent, but I do know that at least \$100,000 daily is a conservative estimate of the amount which is to go into development and expansion of the better class properties. All available data would indicate that the amount of swindling going on at this time is perhaps smaller in proportion to the very large stream of constructive capital than at any time in the history of the industry.

A happy feature of this daily expenditure of over \$100,000 is that the companies carrying through the individual enterprises are not only representative of strong financial groups, but also include a multitude of smaller shareholders. Conditions have reached a stage where the mite of the masses is giving great strength to this unprecedented wave of Canadian mining activity. Workmen, merchants, and all classes of people—men and women alike—are found participating in shares, and each with an interest in welfare and progress of the mines. Their dollars trickling in from every direction is swelling the great flood of capital so essential to mine development.

Nor does this big investment in mines end with the development of mineral resources. Instead, it established this pioneer industry which encourages construction of railways, development of water powers, the building of towns—all this opening the way toward general development of farms, timber resources or manufacturing which perpetuates the prosperity which mining as the pioneer industry, sets in motion.

Speculation in new mining enterprises is not without a large measure of peril. The trails are strewn with failures and disappointments in the form of abandoned mining prospects. Each one has left speculators "in the lurch". Nevertheless, in measuring the status of the industry as a whole—the net profits the successful mines yield, the employment the industry gives, the business it develops for manufacturing concerns and for railways—it is quite evident the benefits and the profits utterly eclipse the losses, to the end that the mining business has developed into a pillar of Canada's destiny as a nation.

With mines of world importance already established; leading the world in production of various metals; approaching second place among gold producing countries; spending at least \$100,000 daily in the opening and extension of new mines—day in and day out and assured of this average daily expenditure for years into the future;—this is a state of affairs which borders upon the sensational for a new and sparsely settled country.

The expenditure of \$1,000,000 every ten days in development and construction at the mines is something which perhaps exceeds the dreams of pioneers. Yet, while this is being invested as against the profits which are

still in the realm of anticipation, it is reassuring to observe the degree of success at mines already established. Various gold mines earning profits of \$1,000,000 to \$5,000,000 annually, base metal mines with equally big income—International Nickel standing out conspicuously with current profits of \$10,000,000 a year and increasing on a basis which offers promise of \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000 profit annually—all this standing as evidence of the fact that miners in this country are operating with a real background of experience.

We are in the midst of great opportunities. Capital is coming in at a rate fully as great as could be desired. The task in hand among Canadians is to play the game as man to man. Tell the truth whether good or bad. Provide no storage for skeletons, and take a pride in contributing in some measure to the welfare of the rising mining industry.

New Traffic Record for Panama Canal

WE learn from a recent issue of The Panama Canal Record that the total number of commercial vessels passing through the Panama Canal during the year ending June 30, 1928, was 6,456; the total collected amounted to nearly \$27,000,000. These two totals, respectively, constitute new high records. It is interesting to note that, while there was a decline in mineral-oil traffic during the year, large tonnages of Canadian grain were shipped to Europe via the Canal.

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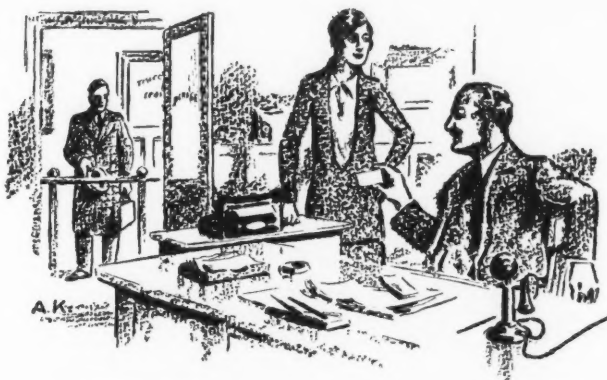
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Ontario Borrows in England

First London Loan in 23 Years Floated Through \$10,000,000 One Year Treasury Bills—Net Cost is 5.118 per cent.

DESPITE certain criticism based largely on the exchange situation, the consensus of financial opinion appears to be that the Province of Ontario has performed an extremely valuable service in opening up the British money markets through the flotation of its \$10,000,000 short term loan. Arrangements were made by the Province, through the Bank of Montreal, for the sale of one year Treasury Bills in London at a net cost of 5.118 per cent.

This loan is the first placed by Ontario in the English market since 1905, and actually represents the first effort of any Province to take advantage of the English market in recent years. Proceeds of the issue will be used to meet maturing Treasury bills and bank credits made necessary by expenditures on capital account.

Announcement of the sale was made by Hon. Dr. Joseph D. Monteith, Provincial Treasurer, who considers the same is excellent financing on the part of Ontario, especially in view of the present condition of "the money market."

"Weighed down," said Dr. Monteith, "by credit conditions, uncertainties as to immediate outlook for money rates due to stock market speculations, prices in all departments of the market have recently declined to low levels in Canada and the United States, and at this season of the year, when the greatest annual commercial demand is at hand in Canada to finance the wheat crop, it is a matter of great satisfaction to the Provincial Treas-

urer to be able to borrow in London on such favorable terms."

As an indication of the present condition of the money market, Dr. Monteith said that an Eastern Province lately paid over 6 per cent. for short-term accommodation. Six-month time loans in New York are now quoted at 7 1/4 per cent., as against 4 1/4 per cent. at this time last year, and the United States Government recently sold Treasury certificates at the highest rate paid by it since 1921, being 1 1/8 per cent. higher than last year's issue.

Previous to entering the English market for the present loan, the Ontario Treasury made inquiries to obtain short-term money in Canada and the United States. Rates quoted, however, varied from 5 1/4 per cent. to 6 1/4 per cent., and several large institutions which were financing wheat crops, etc., were not interested at all.

While this loan was arranged on a 3-4 per cent. discount basis, expense of underwriting the issue, stamp duties, printing, and other costs, bring the net cost to the Province to the 5.118 per cent. basis before stated.

The late Colonel Matheson was Provincial Treasurer when the last loan was floated in England by Ontario. It was a 40-year, 3 1/2 per cent. loan of \$1,200,000, was placed through the Bank of Montreal in October, 1905, and was issued for the purpose of taking up Treasury bills issued by the Ross Government for Timiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway construction.



H. H. SLACK
President of the Wentworth Radio and Auto Supply Company, Limited, who are making an issue of \$300,000 of 6 1/2 per cent. convertible cumulative sinking fund preferred stock through H. R. Bain & Co. Limited, Toronto, investment bankers. The company does a wholesale and retail business in radio supplies and automobile accessories, with stores at Hamilton and Toronto.

Wallace Sandstone Shows \$42,576 Net

IN THE annual report of Wallace Sandstone Quarries, Ltd., for the year ending May 31, 1928, there are shown net earnings, after deducting all operating charges, insurance, taxes, etc., of \$42,576.06, from which has been deducted \$17,901.51 for depreciation and depletion and \$23,688 for dividends on the cumulative preferred stock. This left a balance of \$986.55, which, added to the previous balance brought forward, re-thinking, living and working.

sults in a balance at credit of surplus amounting to \$129,236.16.

According to William Lyall, the president, the outlook for the ensuing year is encouraging, in view of the number of large buildings now in course of construction or in contemplation throughout Canada.

Can Industry be Decentralized?

(Continued from Page 51)

time it is inevitable that the original reasons may become entirely null and void; but their avoidance is no argument for decentralization for, in the meantime, other reasons for the centralization have come into existence and these reasons are of greater importance than the original ones.

Visiting foreigners have frequently voiced their opinion that Americans show a marked tendency to "talk shop" on the slightest provocation. That tendency is, without doubt, a common one and a very natural impulse and not nearly so sinful or in so poor taste as we have been led to believe. It is a natural craving to discuss that which is nearest and dearest; it is an urge for knowledge and in the final analysis it is an impulse that builds up and stimulates a pride of craft that is worth billions of dollars to American industry. And it is an impulse that fathers a resentment against removal from such an opportunity; it is an impulse that cries out against isolation. And, best of all, it is an impulse that virtually thumbs its nose at the amateur economists who insist that the decentralization of industry would be a most excellent thing for all concerned.

If industry is ever decentralized something will have to be done about the human element and its ways of re-thinking, living and working.



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Service Stations Co. Expands

Bennett Pumps Corporation Acquired—Sanction Sought for Increase in Preferred and Common

ADVICES from Muskegon, Mich., to the effect that the Bennett Pumps Corporation, of that city, had entered into a merger agreement with the Service Stations Equipment Company, Ltd., of Canada, have been confirmed by H. W. Knight, the general manager of the latter organization.

In pursuance of the arrangement entered into by the directors of the concerns in question, a meeting of Service Stations' shareholders has been called for October 8th to ratify and confirm by-laws which will authorize an increase in the capital by 15,000 shares of 6 per cent. preferred having a par value of \$100 and 75,000 shares of Class "A" stock without nominal or par value; authorizing an application for supplementary letters patent amending and varying certain provisions and definitions in the charter and granting the company power to pay commissions on the sale of its stock; authorizing the purchase by the company of the issued and outstanding capital stock of the Bennett Pumps Corporation; and sanctioning the sale of Service Stations' unissued capital after the increase previously mentioned has come into effect.

It is understood that, under the terms of the merger agreement, the 78,317 shares of Bennett common will be taken over at \$30 per share, whilst the \$300,000 preferred stock of that company will be retired at \$10.50 a share, plus accrued dividends. The Bennett common stock can be converted into holdings of Service Stations Equipment on a basis of \$30 or cash may be accepted instead. For purposes of the merger a value of \$43 has been placed on Service Stations Class "A" stock and it is at this figure that the conversion will be made.

Following the ratification of the agreement outlined no change will take place in the present status of any of the constituent companies. Service Stations will control all the subsidiaries but each one of them will be operated as individual entities. This has been the position as regards Service Stations Equipment Company of Bryan, Ohio, and the Canadian John Woods Company, both of which were taken over earlier in the year. The acquisition of the Bennett Pumps Corporation will place the Service Stations Equipment Company of Canada in the forefront of its particular line of industry.

There will be an interchange of models and appliances between the two—the Bennett Corporation will add gasoline pumps to its present offerings of pumps for lubricating oils, while Service Stations will introduce the latter in addition to its previous handling of the former; in this way both fields will be supplied with a wider range of pumps and a much more comprehensive service given than has prevailed heretofore.

The Board of Service Stations, which presently consists of four members—Messrs. A. L. Ellsworth, president; H. W. Knight, vice-president;

Alex Dawson and H. R. Tudhope, all of Toronto,—will be extended to include T. B. Bennett and S. H. Frensdorf, who up to the present have been president and vice-president, respectively of the Bennett Pumps.

Steel Plant Sold

McGregor-McIntyre Acquired by Dominion Bridge Co.

IT HAS been officially announced that the Dominion Bridge Company, Limited, has purchased McGregor-McIntyre Structural Steel, Limited, Toronto, as a going concern. Hereafter the McGregor-McIntyre Structural Steel will be operated by Dominion Bridge Company. Confirmation of the sale was given by Robert L. McIntyre, manager of McGregor and McIntyre, Limited.

Mr. McIntyre has been associated with Joseph H. McGregor, president of the company, for about 30 years, and under their direction the present business was developed from a very small beginning to its present important proportions. About 450 men are employed. The present plant was built in 1912. Mr. McIntyre will retire from the present company, but will be engaged with his other interests, which include coal mine properties in the West.

McGregor and McIntyre, Limited, have been identified with some of the largest building operations in Toronto for many years. Among the work which they have carried out have been the contracts for the new Simpson building, part of the Royal York Hotel, part of the Star building, the Canadian National Express, the Good-year Rubber Company's building, and the new main building being erected by the T. Eaton Company.

While structural work has formed the important part of the firm's output, they have maintained a separate department for the manufacture of steel stairs and miscellaneous ironwork. So far as is known the two present plants will be operated without change for the present.

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How such an air of complacency can be obtained when one's boudoir flies through the night at sixty miles an hour over the smooth Canadian Pacific tracks is hard to explain.

Perhaps it is the cosy single-bed, with its walnut head and foot-boards. Perhaps it is the delicately designed walnut chair, so cleverly concealing lavatory and wash basin.

Perhaps it is the pastel-tinted parchment that shades the candle-lights.

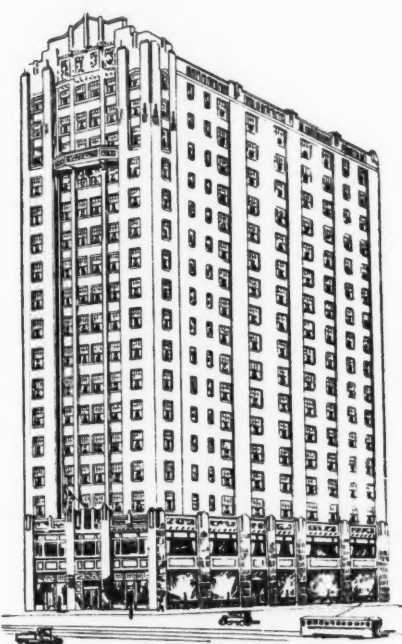
Or, maybe, it is the full-length mirror, for all the world like a wardrobe door, that enables one to see that you are properly groomed.

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CAPITAL STRUCTURE

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7% Cumulative Sinking Fund Preferred Stock 7,000 shares (par value \$100)	700,000	700,000
Common Stock (no par value)	15,000 shares	15,000 shares

Of this issue, 3,000 shares (par value \$300,000) have already been subscribed, taken and paid for.

THE COMPANY—Hotel Toronto, Limited, has been incorporated under the laws of the Province of Ontario for the purpose of erecting, owning and operating HOTEL TORONTO.

The Company owns the parcel of land situate on the southeast corner of King Street East and Leader Lane, Toronto, immediately across Leader Lane from the King Edward Hotel. The property has an approximate frontage of 48 feet on King Street East with a frontage of approximately 100 feet on Leader Lane to a service lane at the rear having a width of 21 feet, and by agreement with the owners of the fee to the property next east of the Hotel site, a 25-foot light easement in perpetuity above the third storey for the full length of the Hotel building has been secured. This guarantees free light and air on all four sides of Hotel Toronto and greatly increases the value of the site. The property is splendidly located adjacent to the established financial district and but a short distance from the heart of Toronto's retail centre.

THE BUILDING—On this site there will be erected a modern, fireproof hotel building of eighteen storeys, with basement and sub-basement. Approximately 48 by 100 feet on the ground and containing approximately 250 rentable guest rooms. The building will be of steel frame structure with stone and brick exterior, the foundation caissons extending down to rock.

Messrs. N. A. Armstrong & Company, well-known Toronto architects and construction engineers, who have planned and designed some of Toronto's most creditable buildings, are the architects.

The tenants have been served with notice to vacate, and demolition and construction will commence on October 1st, 1928, the contract having been let to Messrs. W. H. Yates Construction Company, Ltd., of Toronto and Hamilton, one of the best known firms of contractors in Canada. This company erected the Royal Connaught Hotel in Hamilton, the Norton Palmer Hotel in Windsor, London Life Building in London Ontario and are now erecting the addition to Toronto General Hospital.

ASSETS AND EARNINGS—The Company will own free of all encumbrance, save the lien of the bonds to be presently outstanding, the land, buildings, furnishings and equipment. It will have ample working capital and a sufficient contingent reserve fund. The land, buildings, furnishings and equipment have been independently valued as a completed project at \$1,400,000 or considerably less than \$6,000 per room.

Hotel Toronto will operate on the European plan and will furnish all usual hotel facilities. It will be rated from \$2.50 to \$4.00 per room, per day, single occupancy. Every room an outside room and every room with private bath.

Operating on a 75% room capacity, this shows a net profit (after all charges, including Preferred dividends and sinking funds, but before Income Tax) available for Common Stock of \$130.721, or over \$8.50 per share, while the expected net profit before Preferred dividends and sinking funds are deducted equals approximately 3.72 times Preferred dividend requirements.

MANAGEMENT—The Company has been able to secure the services of Forbes Thrasher, B.A. Mr. Thrasher was born in Chatham, Ontario. He is a graduate of Wesleyan University of Middletown, Connecticut. He has a brilliant hotel record, having been on the managerial staffs of the Waldorf Astoria, New York City; Book Cadillac Hotel, Detroit, and is at present Assistant Manager of the Detroit-LeLand. He will be the Resident Manager of Hotel Toronto.

LEGALITY—The title to the property has been approved by counsel, Messrs. Fraser & Beatty, Toronto, and all legal details in connection with this issue have been approved by counsel. All legal details in connection with this issue of Preferred Stock have been passed upon and approved by counsel, Mr. John Callahan, Toronto.

A summary of 19 leading cities of Canada and the United States, excluding New York, Chicago and Detroit, shows that the average ratio of hotel rooms per 1,000 of population is 5.94. In some cases as high as 11.98. In Toronto, allowing for accommodation now under construction, the percentage is 3.47. So that Toronto will still be under-rooms. It is a remarkable fact that, with the exception of the King Edward and the Victoria, there have been no hotels built in the downtown district of Toronto since 1880.

We believe that these 7% Cumulative Sinking Fund Preferred Shares offer an outstanding opportunity to secure a higher than ordinary interest rate, and the bonus of common stock presents an opportunity to share in additional profits.

Price \$100.00 per share carrying a bonus of One-half Share of Common Stock with each Share of Preferred. Adjustments on fractional shares of the Common Stock to be made on the basis of \$10.00 per share.

Full Particulars on Request.

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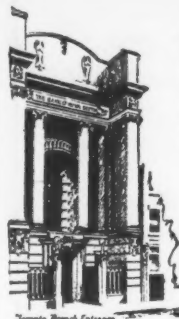


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DEPOSITS (Oct. 1927) 44,186,574

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Canada's National Wealth

Per Capita Figure One of Highest in World—Westerners
Have Outstripped People of Older Eastern Sections

A SURVEY of the national wealth of Canada for 1925 has been made through a method of inventory achieved through totalling the amounts known from various sources to be invested in agriculture, manufactures, dwellings, etc., and excluding the undeveloped natural resources of the Dominion. The total estimate of \$25,673,174,000 is about \$3,000,000,000 greater than that of 1921 and compares with estimates of \$11,000,000,000 in 1917 and \$6,000,000,000 in 1903. It exceeds by wide margins the latest estimates made of the national wealth of Australia, South Africa, and New Zealand, and many European countries. The per capita wealth of \$2,772 must be one of the highest in the world and compares with a per capita wealth of \$2,918 in the United States in 1922.

While Ontario led in absolute wealth the Western provinces led in per capita wealth. Ontario's aggregate was \$9,000,727,000, representing 35.1 per cent. of the total, followed by Quebec with an estimated wealth of \$6,228,284,000 or 24.5 per cent. of the whole. Saskatchewan ranked third with an estimate of \$2,870,314,000, or 11.2 per cent. of the Dominion's total. Following in order came Alberta \$2,086,688,000, or 8.1 per cent.; British Columbia \$1,983,420,000, or 7.7 per cent.; Manitoba \$1,839,819,000, or 7.2 per cent.; Nova Scotia \$789,651,000, or 3.1 per cent.; New Brunswick \$643,528,000, or 2.5 per cent.; Prince Edward Island \$138,916,000 or 0.5 per cent.; and the Yukon \$31,827,000, or 0.1 per cent. In per capita wealth Saskatchewan led with \$3,544, followed in order by British Columbia \$3,539; Alberta \$3,459; Manitoba \$2,909; Ontario \$2,901; Quebec \$2,495; New Brunswick \$1,596; Prince Edward Island \$1,591; and Nova Scotia \$1,471. The largest item in Canadian national wealth in 1925 was agricultural

wealth, accounting for \$7,832,942,000 or 30.51 per cent. of the whole, this including agricultural production in that year amounting to \$1,708,567,900. The second largest item was urban real property, accounting for \$6,928,000,000, or 26.99 per cent. of the total wealth. The wealth invested in steam railways constituted the third largest item, amounting to \$2,881,366,000, or 11.22 per cent. of the total. Other important items include the tangible value of the forests, amounting to \$1,341,613,000 or 5.23 per cent. of the total; stocks in process, raw material, and finished products of manufacturing establishments, amounting to \$1,324,464,000, or 5.16 per cent.; and household furnishings, clothing and other personal property amounting to \$1,200,000,000, or 4.67 per cent. On the basis of the estimated population of that year the per capita investment in agricultural wealth was \$845, in urban real property \$747, in steam railways \$311, in the forests \$145, and in household furnishings and personal property \$129.

This survey of national wealth furnishes one more indication of increasing Canadian prosperity due to the greater productivity of the Canadian people in all branches of industry. Particularly striking is the manner in which the efforts of the people of Western Canada have rapidly resulted in the creation of such wealth that in per capita possession they have outstripped the oldest eastern sections. The significant feature of the whole survey is that no consideration is given to undeveloped natural resources, greater than all the wealth which has so far been developed. With but a commencement made upon the exploitation of many of these, the future, under the stimulus which has been recently imparted to all phases of economic activity, looms up as productive of enormous wealth.

The Romance of Paper

(Continued from Page 49)

from heavy cutting and the new settler has received ten or twelve hundred dollars a year for his two hundred cords of wood.

The bulk of the wood from the clearings is transported by train and in the early spring it is the usual sight to witness huge but orderly piles of wood that have been gathered at convenient loading places. The bark of the spruce is of no use for paper making so that for a little extra consideration the settler always peels his logs. Logs that reach the mill unpeeled are subjected to a process of rough handling by means of revolving wheels and the bark is so bruised and broken that it is easily removed by hand.

The logs are then torn to fragments in the chipping machines but if certain grades of refined pulp are to be manufactured they are first subjected to a preliminary process of refining which aims to trim off all projecting knots. The chips are then steam ground—a process which subjects the chips to considerable friction under steam pressure and the wood is thereby reduced to a pasty mass.

While the mechanical work in reducing the logs to this condition has been in progress the chemical department has been also active. Tons of sulphur, most of it coming from Virginia, has been burning in special furnaces with a view to creating sulphur dioxide gas. This gas has a chemical formula expressed as SO₂ and when it is dissolved in water to the saturation point it gives a product known to commerce as sulphuric acid, written chemically as H₂SO₄. Tons of the acid having been prepared and with the wood in a steam pulp condition, they are mixed in huge vertical tanks known as digesters or cookers and steam keeps the mass in agitation for the required time.

Sulphuric acid has a double action on the wood. It dissolves out the resin and bleaches the fibres, resulting later in a white paper. It is in the chemical treatment of the pasty mass that each individual mill has an opportunity to develop its own specific secrets. Paper making as practised today is a game of severe competition and a few cents per ton saved each day results in a very large aggregate when the mass of material handled is considered. If a studious staff chemist can find some inexpensive ingredient that hastens the time of cooking and bleaching, it may mean a saving of hundreds of tons of coal every year. If he can add something to the boiling mass that gives the pulp what is termed "starting tension" he has saved hours in the machine room and avoided costly breaks in the rolls of paper coming from the rollers. Research in northern Ontario has found these things, and many others, and it is these little secrets that are so carefully guarded from the prying eyes of the visiting paper maker from abroad. The material in the digesters is then

separated from the liquor which now consists of dissolved resins. The snowy pulp is given a hasty wash and placed on the shakers for further washing and forming. The shakers are screens of very strong but fine mesh. They vibrate at a rapid rate with a view to expelling much of the surplus water and spreading the pulp into an even mass. As additional pulp comes onto the screens, the formed mass is driven forward until it comes under the gentle hold of the first of a series of steam-heated rolls of polished steel. This is perhaps the most delicate operation in paper making. The first two rolls must form the pulp into a holding sheet that can be passed on to the following series where it must hold right through while it becomes thinner and drier. All the rolls must move at exactly the same speed to avoid undue tension. When the pulp reaches the other end of the paper machine, it automatically rolls up into a huge roll fifteen or twenty feet in length. Large revolving knives cut it into the proper press lengths and it is ready for wrapping and shipping.

A great deal of criticism has been directed toward the fact that so many of the pulp and paper mills of northern Ontario are operated by foreign capital and that much of the product leaves the country. When one studies the situation with an open mind and sees the great amount of employment, direct and indirect, that is created in the north by the investment of this foreign capital, the vast amount of freight that is handled by Canadian railways, the purchases that are made by the wage earners both for necessities and luxuries, the credit is heavily on the side of Canada.

[This is the second of a series of six articles by Paul Montgomery dealing with the development of Northern Ontario. The third article will appear in an early issue.—Editor.]

SUMMER SCHEDULES IN WINTER SNOWS

With the discontinuance after September 29 of the "Trans-Canada Limited", Canada's de luxe transcontinental train, the Canadian Pacific popular "Vancouver Express" will continue its summer schedule throughout the winter making the trip to Winnipeg in 36½ hours and Vancouver in 95 hours. The convenient connections at Winnipeg for Saskatoon and Edmonton, at Regina for Saskatoon and at Calgary for Edmonton, have been arranged with due regard to the wants of the many Canadian Pacific patrons who prefer this up-to-date popular transcontinental train. Its equipment consists of diner, observation compartment and standard sleepers and leaves Toronto Union at 9:00 p.m. daily.

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Financial Editor, Saturday Night:
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